

INDIANA

A CENTURY *of* PROGRESS

A Study *of the* Development *of* Public  
Charities *and* Correction  
1790 - 1915

By  
AMOS W. BUTLER  
Secretary *of the* Board of State Charities.

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# Some Facts About Indiana's Population

FROM THE UNITED STATES CENSUS

## GROWTH OF POPULATION:

Census of 1800 .....	5,641
Census of 1810 .....	24,520
Census of 1820 .....	147,178
Census of 1830 .....	343,031
Census of 1840 .....	685,866
Census of 1850 .....	988,416
Census of 1860 .....	1,350,428
Census of 1870 .....	1,680,637
Census of 1880 .....	1,978,301
Census of 1890 .....	2,192,404
Census of 1900 .....	2,516,462
Census of 1910 .....	2,700,876

## FROM THE CENSUS OF 1910:

### *Color and Nativity:*

Native white of native parentage, 2,130,088 or 78.9 per cent.	
Native white of foreign or mixed parentage .....	350,551 or 13. per cent.
Foreign-born white .....	159,322 or 5.9 per cent.
Negroes (60,320) and all others (595) .....	60,915 or 2.2 per cent.
Total .....	2,700,876 or 100. per cent.

### *Urban and Rural Population:*

	Males	Females	Total
Urban .....	578,999	564,836	1,143,835
Rural .....	804,296	752,745	1,557,041
Total .....	1,383,295	1,317,581	2,700,876

Total land area, square miles.....36,045

Density of population (average

number of persons to the square mile)

Lowest, Jasper County.....	23.2
Highest, Marion County.....	664.1
Average for entire State.....	74.9

## FROM SPECIAL REPORT, 1913, ON WEALTH.

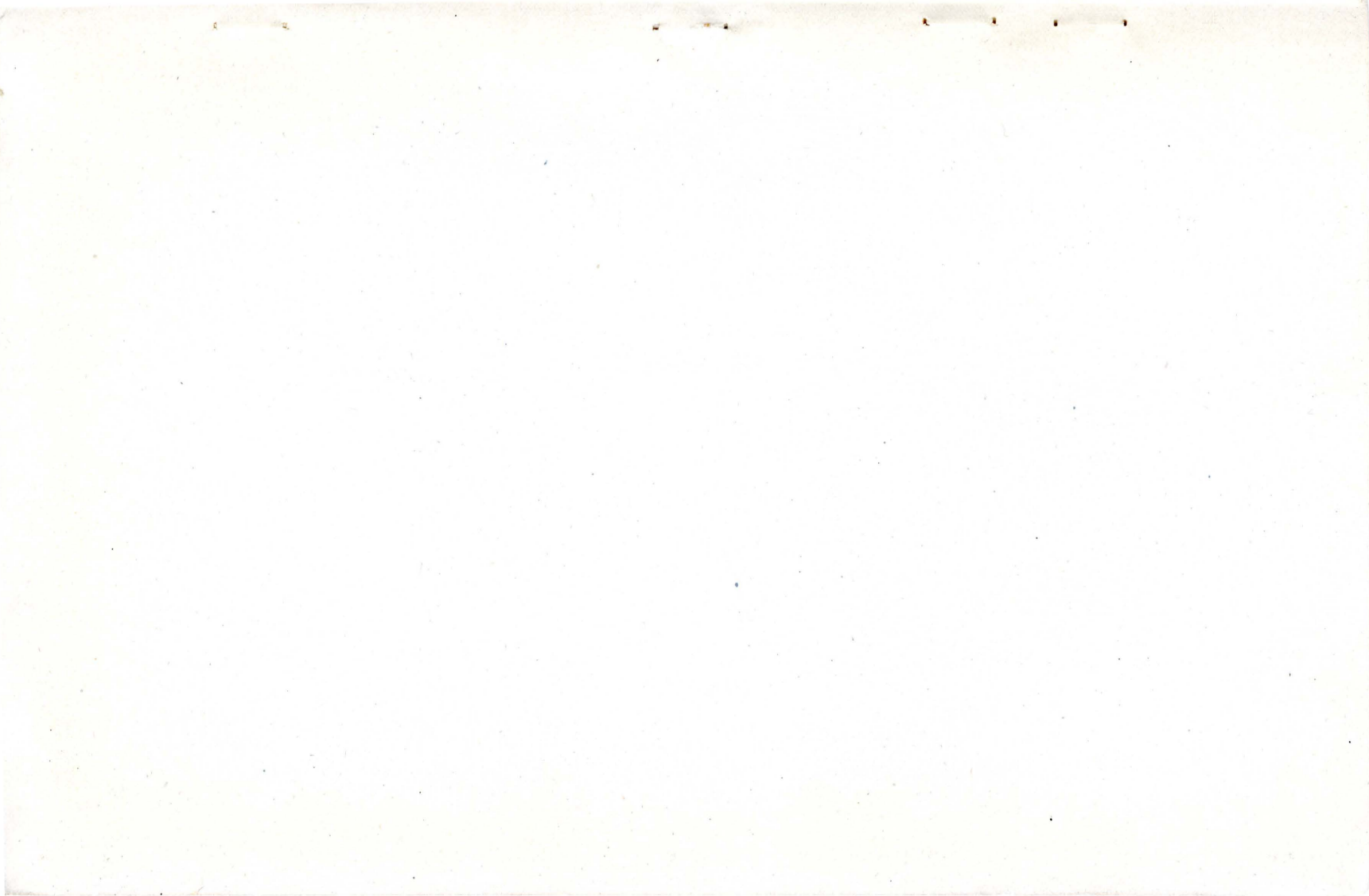
### DEBT AND TAXATION, VOL. 1, P. 24:

Estimated true value of all property (1912) ..	\$5,194,682,500
Taxable.....	4,951,061,491

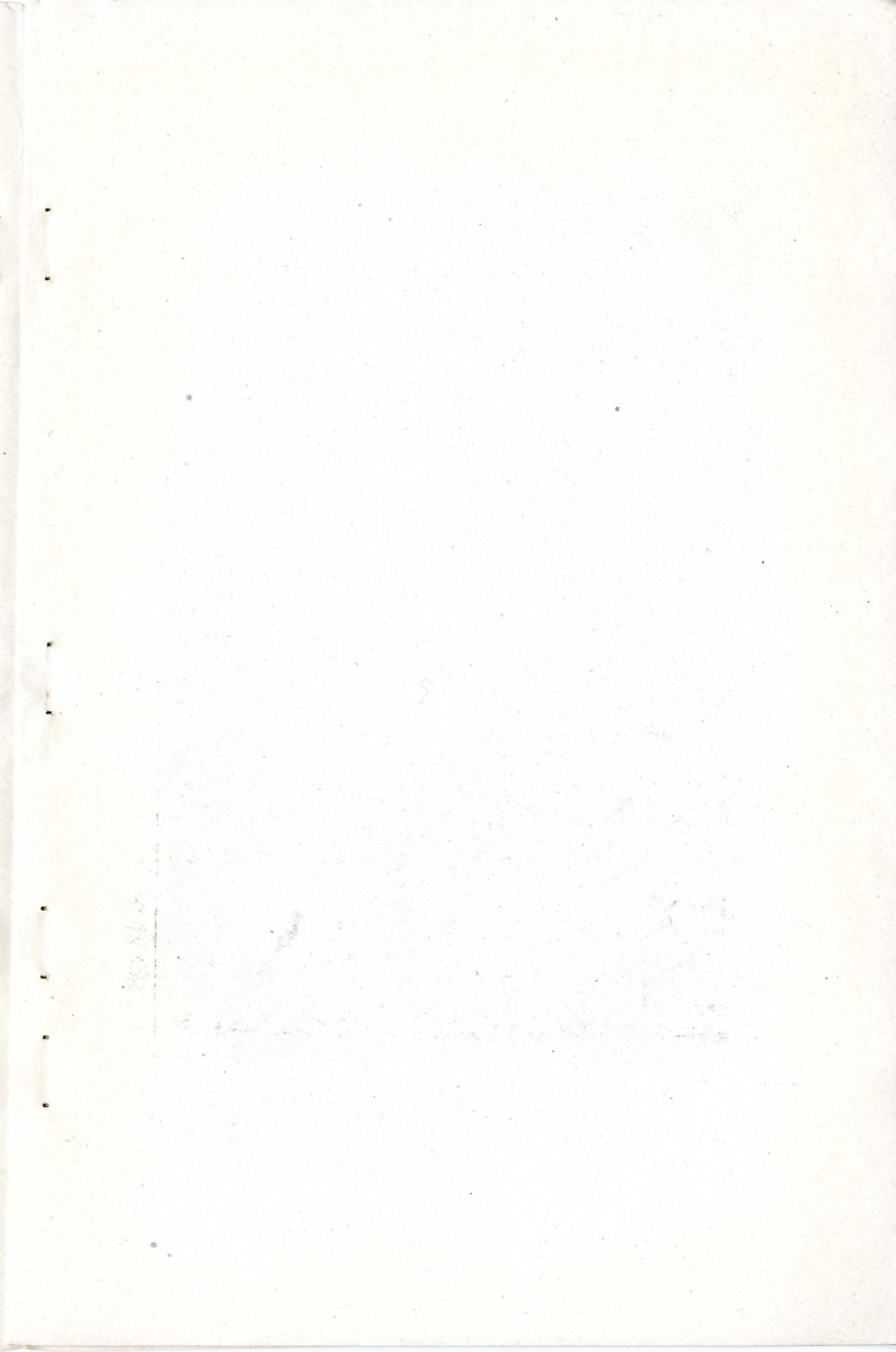


**A souvenir of the Forty-Third National Conference of Charities and  
Correction, Indianapolis, Indiana, May 10-17, 1916. Presented with the  
compliments of Governor Samuel M. Ralston and the Board of State  
Charities, and with the best wishes of all who participated in its preparation.**

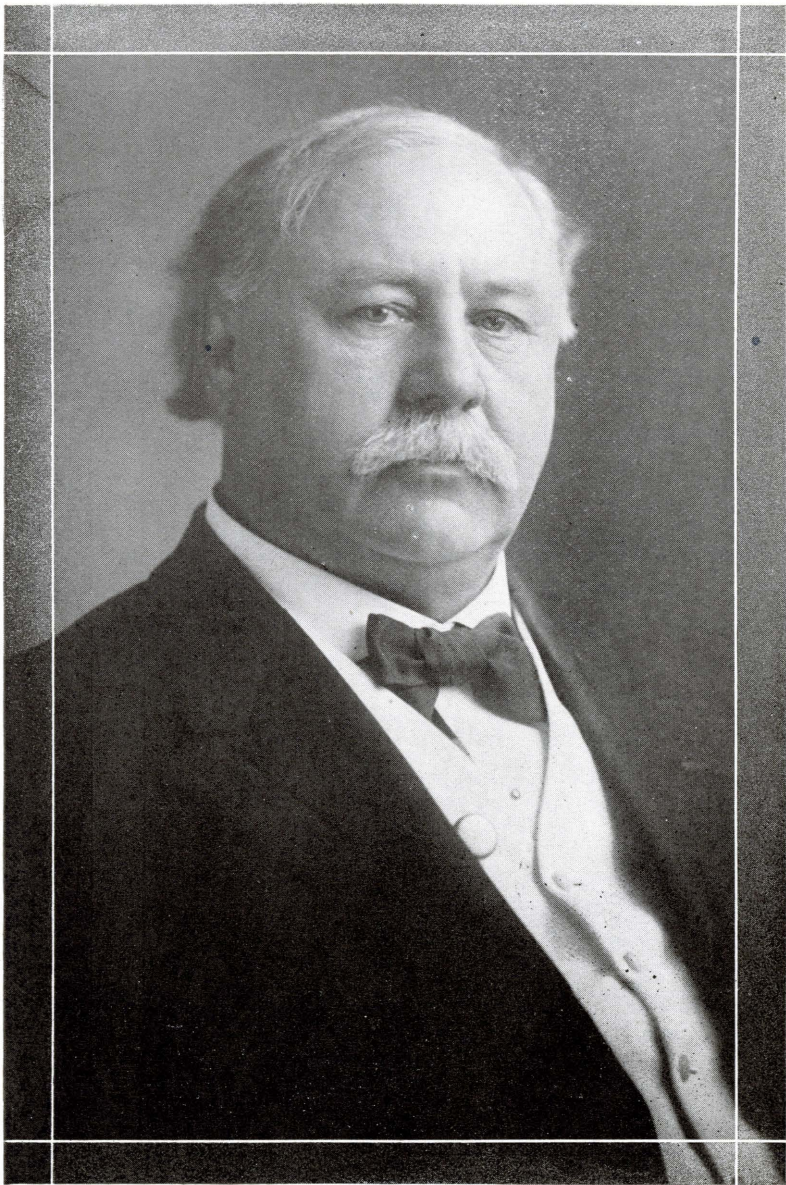












*Samuel M. Ralston*

*Governor of Indiana*

*President of the Board of State Charities*



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INDIANA REFORMATORY PRINTING TRADE SCHOOL









## PREFACE

This booklet is designed to serve as an index to the principal events in the history of Indiana's system of charities and of correctional institutions. A similar publication was issued in 1905 in response to a demand for the information, in accessible form, contained in the exhibit of the Board of State Charities of Indiana at the World's Fair at St. Louis, in 1904. A second edition was issued in 1910 as a souvenir for the International Prison Commissioners, when they met in Washington, D. C., for their Eighth Quinquennial Congress. The present issue is, then, the third edition. The printing and binding are samples of the workmanship of the Indiana Reformatory Printing Trade School.

For additional information on the subjects treated herein, reference is made to the printed annual reports of the Board of State Charities and the several State charitable and correctional institutions, also to the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction. The proceedings of the annual State Conference of Charities and Correction, published each year in one issue of The Bulletin, contain many valuable papers of historical interest.

Acknowledgment is made to Governor Samuel M. Ralston for his assistance in publishing this booklet.

The valuable services of Miss Laura Greely in connection with the preparation of the publication are gratefully acknowledged.

March 1, 1916.

AMOS W. BUTLER.

# CONTENTS

	PAGE
A CENTURY OF PROGRESS.....	1— 12
The Constitution. The Legislature. Public Outdoor Relief. Charitable and Educational Institutions. Penal and Correctional Institutions. Development of Public Charities and Correction. Outline of Indiana's System. Statistics.	
THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.....	13— 21
Purpose. Duty. Law. Additional Duties. Resume. Publications. Registration of Public Wards. Registration Cards. Some Results. Extracts from Governors' Messages.	
THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.....	22— 42
Historical Account. Purpose. Capacity. Real Estate. Statistics.	
SOCIAL LEGISLATION, 1891—1915.....	43— 51
THE INSANE.....	52— 76
Admissions to State Hospitals, 1848—1915. In Public Institutions. Not in Public Institutions. Hospital Districts. Illustrations.	
THE EPILEPTIC.....	77— 80
Statistics. Illustrations.	
THE FEEBLE-MINDED.....	81— 86
Statistics. Growth of School for Feeble-Minded Youth. The "C" Family. A Feeble-Minded Pauper Family. Illustrations.	
CHILDREN.....	87— 95
Dependent and Neglected. Delinquent. Truant. Employed Children. Mental Defectives. The Blind and Deaf. The Sick. Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. Other Agencies. Compulsory School Attendance. Illustrations.	
PRISONS AND PRISONERS.....	96—137
The State's System of Penal and Correctional Institutions. Convict Labor. Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Law. The Suspended Sentence Law. Prison Sunday. Statistics of State Institutions, 1830—1915. Statistics of County and State Institutions, 1905—1915. Illustrations.	



## CONTENTS, Cont.

	PAGE
COUNTY CHARITIES.....	138 - 145
Institutions. Poor Asylum Inmates. Illustrations.	
OFFICIAL OUTDOOR RELIEF.....	146 - 150
Outdoor Relief. The Poor Relief Levy. Reduction in the Amount. Statistics, 1896-1914. Form of Report.	
THE STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.....	153 - 155

## ILLUSTRATIONS AND CHARTS

	PAGE
GOVERNOR SAMUEL M. RALSTON.....	Frontispiece.
Development of Public Charities. ....	8
Development of Public Correction .....	9
Outline of Indiana's System of Public Charities and Correction.....	10
Registration Cards.....	17
THE SOLDIERS' HOME:	
General View from Tower.....	33
Plat of Grounds.....	34
The State Tuberculosis Hospital.....	35
THE ROBERT W. LONG HOSPITAL:	
Front View.....	36
General Ward.....	37
Children's Sun Parlor Ward.....	38
Insane Hospital Districts.....	56
THE CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE:	
Department for Men.....	57
Pathological Department.....	58-59
Hospital for Sick Insane.....	60-61
Department for Women.....	62
Chapel and Amusement Hall.....	63
THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE:	
Administration Building.....	64
Patients' Day Room.....	65
Cottages in the Department for Men.....	66
Patients in the Grove.....	67
THE EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE	
Women's Hospital.....	68
A Cottage for Women.....	69
Buildings at the Colony.....	70
Ice and Refrigerating Plant.....	71
Court in Triplet Cottage.....	72
THE SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE	
General View.....	73
First Floor Plan.....	74



## ILLUSTRATIONS AND CHARTS, Cont.

	PAGE
<b>THE SOUTHEASTERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE:</b>	
General View.....	75
Plat of Grounds.....	76
<b>THE INDIANA VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS:</b>	
Cottages.....	78-79
Plowing corn.....	80
The "C" Family.....	83
A Feeble-Minded Pauper Family.....	84
<b>THE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED-YOUTH:</b>	
School Building and Administration Building.....	85
Harper Lodge.....	86
The School for the Blind.....	92
The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.....	92-94
The School for the Deaf.....	95
<b>THE INDIANA STATE PRISON:</b>	
Front Entrance.....	104
Birdseye View.....	105
Chapel.....	106
Chapel Interior.....	107
Dining Room Interior.....	108
Cell House Interior.....	109
Cells.....	110
The Woman's Prison.....	111
<b>THE INDIANA REFORMATORY:</b>	
Administration Building.....	112
Chapel Interior.....	113
Hospital.....	114
Cabinet-making School.....	115
Tailoring Department.....	116
School of Letters.....	117
A Corner of the Printing Department.....	118
Library.....	119
Cadet Officers' Staff.....	120
<b>THE INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL:</b>	
The Chapel.....	121
Charlton School.....	122
Washington Barracks.....	123

## ILLUSTRATIONS AND CHARTS, Cont.

	PAGE
<b>THE INDIANA GIRLS' SCHOOL:</b>	
Sewing Room and Kitchen.....	124
School and Laundry.....	125
The Cooking School.....	126
Going to the Garden.....	126
School Building and Cottage.....	127
View of the Grounds.....	128
<b>THE INDIANA STATE FARM:</b>	
Views of the Grounds.....	129
Morning Line-up.....	130
Starting for Work.....	131
Hauling Lumber.....	131
Administration Building.....	131
Brown County Jail.....	132
Vanderburg County Jail Interior.....	133
Jay County Jail Floor Plans.....	134-135
St. Joseph County Jail Floor Plans.....	136-137
Jackson County Poor Asylum, Butchering.....	138
Orange County Poor Asylum Floor Plans.....	140-141
Adams County Poor Asylum Floor Plans.....	142-143
Lake County Poor Asylum.....	144-145
Reduction in Out-Door Poor Relief.....	148



# ROSTER OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES 1889-1916

## PRESIDENTS

	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
GOVERNOR ALVIN P. HOVEY.....	1889	1891
GOVERNOR IRA J. CHASE .....	1891	1893
GOVERNOR CLAUDE MATTHEWS .....	1893	1897
GOVERNOR JAMES A. MOUNT.....	1897	1901
GOVERNOR WINFIELD T. DURBIN.....	1901	1905
GOVERNOR J. FRANK HANLY .....	1905	1909
GOVERNOR THOMAS R. MARSHALL.....	1909	1913
GOVERNOR SAMUEL M. RALSTON .....	1913	

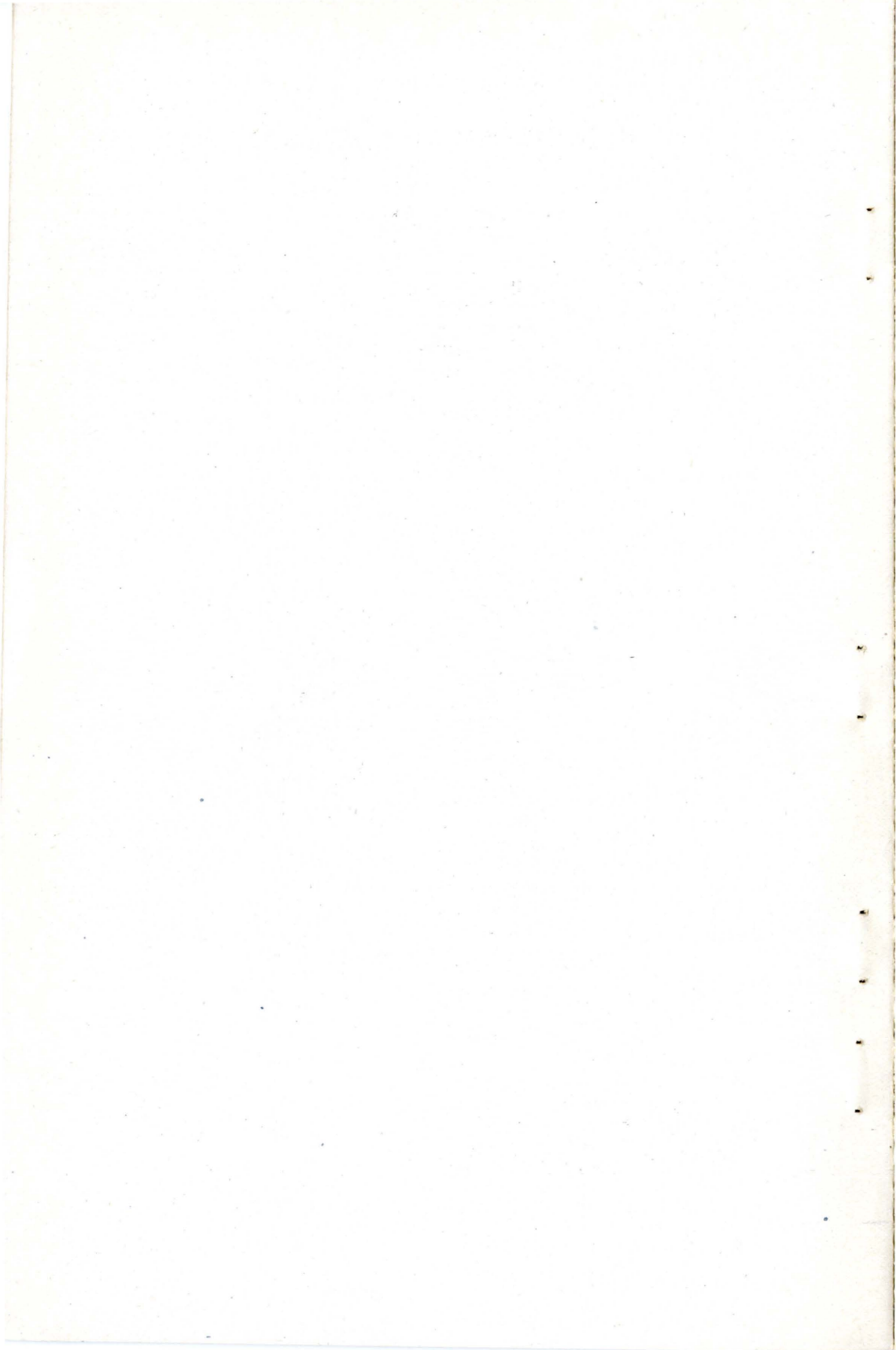
## MEMBERS

	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
OSCAR C. MCCULLOCH, Indianapolis*† .....	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 11, 1891
MRS. C. W. FAIRBANKS, Indianapolis*†....	Mar. 1, 1889	Apr. 19, 1893
MRS. MARGARET F. PEELLE, Indianapolis*.	Mar. 1, 1889	Apr. 1, 1903
E. B. MARTINDALE, Indianapolis*†.....	Mar. 1, 1889	May 3, 1890
TIMOTHY NICHOLSON, Richmond*.....	Mar. 1, 1889	Jan. 28, 1908
JOHN R. ELDER, Indianapolis*†.....	Mar. 1, 1889	Mar. 18, 1902
STOUGHTON A. FLETCHER, Indianapolis† .....	May 3, 1890	Oct. 25, 1893
REV. T. M. WILES, Greensburg† .....	Dec. 11, 1891	Mar. 1, 1895
DEMARCHUS C. BROWN, Indianapolis.....	Oct. 25, 1893	
MARY A. SPINK, M. D., Indianapolis .....	May 13, 1893	Apr. 1, 1904
AQUILLA JONES, Indianapolis.....	Mar. 1, 1895	May 5, 1896
THOMAS E. ELLISON, Fort Wayne.....	May 5, 1896	Nov. 19, 1901
WILLIAM P. COOPER, Fort Wayne.....	Nov. 19, 1901	Mar. 5, 1907
SYDNEY B. DAVIS, Terre Haute.....	Mar. 18, 1902	Mar. 1, 1908
MRS. ELLA B. MCCOY, Indianapolis†.....	Apr. 1, 1903	Nov. 1, 1903
MRS. CARRIE GOODWIN REXFORD, Indianapolis	Nov. 1, 1903	Mar. 1, 1909
SARAH STOCKTON, M. D., Indianapolis.....	Apr. 1, 1904	Mar. 5, 1907
REV. FRANCIS H. GAVISK, Indianapolis ..	Mar. 5, 1907	
MARY A. SPINK, M. D., Indianapolis.....	Mar. 5, 1907	
JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, Indianapolis. ....	Jan. 28, 1908	
W. H. EICHHORN, Bluffton.....	Nov. 11, 1908	Nov. 5, 1912
MRS. EMMA LEE ELAM, Indianapolis.....	Oct. 1, 1909	
JOSEPH M. CRAVENS, Madison .....	Nov. 5, 1912	Dec. 14, 1914
CHARLES J. ORBISON, Indianapolis.....	Dec. 14, 1914	

## SECRETARIES

	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
ALEXANDER JOHNSON .....	Mar. 25, 1889	July 1, 1893
ERNEST P. BICKNELL.....	July 1, 1893	Jan. 1, 1898
AMOS W. BUTLER .....	Jan. 1, 1898	

\*Charter member.    †Deceased.



# A Century of Progress

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## The Constitution of 1816

### Article 9, Section 4.

"It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to form a penal code, founded on the principles of reformation and not of vindictive justice; and, also, to provide one or more farms, to be an asylum for those persons who by reason of age, infirmity, or other misfortunes may have a claim upon the aid and beneficence of society; on such principles that such persons may therein find employment and every reasonable comfort and lose by their usefulness the degrading sense of dependence."

Thus did the framers of Indiana's first Constitution outline the State's policy toward law-breakers and dependents—that the law-breakers should be reformed, and that the poor and needy should make themselves useful in return for the aid extended, lest they suffer a "degrading sense of dependence."

In the Constitution of 1851 these fundamental principles were repeated. Furthermore, recognition was accorded the need of special provision by the State for the education of the deaf and the blind, for the treatment of the insane and for the reformation of juvenile offenders. The power to establish asylum farms was transferred from the State to the counties.\*

## The Legislature

The Legislature convenes on the Thursday after the first Monday of January. Its sessions are biennial, lasting sixty days. The Governor may call a special session at any time that in his opinion the public welfare requires it.

It is to the Legislature that we look for the laws necessary to carry out the intention of the Constitution and to meet other needs as they

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\*Constitution, 1851, Art. 1, Sec. 63; Art. 9, Sec. 190, 191, 192.



arise. Not all that the Constitution contemplated has been accomplished, particularly with reference to the insane; yet great advance has been made in that direction, and in some respects the Legislature has gone far beyond the Constitution's program for social welfare. Nineteen state institutions for special classes of public wards have been established. The counties have built jails and have made provision for their homeless poor, for their dependent and neglected children, and for the relief of such persons outside public institutions as are in temporary distress. In addition, there has been much legislation of a preventive nature.

The Governor of the State is required by the Constitution to recommend to the General Assembly from time to time, "such measures as he shall judge to be expedient." It is worthy of note that most of the Governors of Indiana have taken high ground in such of their recommendations as referred to the field of public charities and correction.

In 1889, when the Board of State Charities was created, the law specified as one of its duties, the preparation, annually, of a report for the use of the Legislature, on the entire system of public charities and correction, "with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent."

A law was passed in 1899, creating a committee of three members of the Legislature, to be appointed by the Governor within ten days after the general election, to visit all state offices and institutions and report to the General Assembly the amount of appropriations considered necessary for each, with such other recommendations as the committee deemed wise.

## Public Outdoor Relief

Aid from public funds, to the poor not in public institutions, antedates the Constitution of 1816. By the provisions of the territorial law of 1790 each township in the State had one or more overseers of the poor, appointed by the courts of general quarter sessions of the peace. These officers had no power to grant aid. That duty rested upon the justices of the peace, to whom the overseers reported cases of distress. In 1795 a law was passed which provided for the appointment in each township of "two substantial inhabitants," with power to raise funds by taxation wherewith to relieve the poor and to establish workhouses for such as were able to labor. This was the beginning of the present system of outdoor poor relief. Four years later the overseers were given authority to farm out to the lowest bidder such persons as were a public charge. In the same year the expense of poor relief, though still administered by the township overseers, was shifted from the townships to the counties. In 1852 the township trustees became ex-officio the overseers of the poor. Thereafter little change in the system occurred until 1895, which year marked the beginning of state supervision. The law of that year required the overseers to report both to the county commissioners and to the Board of State Charities all their expenses for the poor and certain facts concerning those aided. This was followed in 1897 by a law

which required the overseers to tax their own constituents to reimburse the county for poor relief funds, and in 1899 by an act which further regulated the giving of poor relief in accordance with modern ideas. The Legislature of 1901 codified these laws (Laws, 1901, Chapter 147). Such changes as have since been made are of minor importance.

## Charitable and Educational Institutions

In 1821 came the first attempt to carry out the constitutional provision of 1816 for an "asylum for those persons who by reason of age, infirmity, or other misfortunes may have a claim upon the aid and beneficence of society." The Knox County asylum was the first to be established. In 1828 the law authorizing it, which applied only to Knox County, was repealed, and the farming-out method resumed. In 1831, however, the commissioners of all counties were authorized, if they deemed it advisable, to establish asylums for the poor. Eventually such an institution was established in each of the ninety-two counties. Except for the law of 1899, prescribing modern methods of management, there has been little legislation affecting this class of institutions.

Provision has been made for medical attention for the sick poor either in their own homes through the township overseer of the poor or in hospitals. The establishment of county hospitals was authorized by the laws of 1903, page 167 (amended in the Acts of 1905, p. 37); also by the laws of 1913, page 742. The last named law permits the hospitals to maintain a training school for nurses, a room for the detention and examination of the insane and a sanatorium department for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. At the same session (Laws, 1913, p. 474) the several boards of county commissioners were authorized to establish and maintain county tuberculosis hospitals. There are now two county hospitals, the Good Samaritan Hospital at Vincennes and the Hamilton County Hospital at Noblesville, and there are two county tuberculosis hospitals, Healthwin Sanatorium, at South Bend, and the Marion County Tuberculosis Hospital, near Oaklandon, under construction.

The establishment of state institutions for special classes (except delinquents) began in 1844 with the opening of what is now called the Indiana State School for the Deaf. This was followed in 1847 by the Indiana School for the Blind. The law classifies these two as educational institutions. Next came the Indiana Hospital for the Insane (now the Central Hospital for the Insane) in 1848,\* the Indiana Soldiers' and Seamen's Home (later the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home) in 1867; the School for Feeble-Minded Youth in 1879, the Northern Hospital for Insane in 1888, the Eastern and Southern Hospitals for Insane in 1890, the State Soldiers' Home in 1896, the Village for Epileptics in 1907, the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane in 1910, the Hospital for Treatment of Tuberculosis in 1911 and the Robert W. Long Hospital in 1914. A

\*See Report Bd. State Char., 1892, p. 28, for brief history of the development of Indiana's provision for the insane.

statement more in detail concerning each of the state institutions will be found on subsequent pages.

The statutes of Indiana prior to 1875 contain little mention of dependent children. A law passed in 1795 and another in 1821 gave township overseers and county "directors of the poor," respectively, the right to bind them out as apprentices. The only institutional care other than for the children of soldiers and sailors was provided by the county poor asylums. An investigation conducted in 1880 disclosed the fact that there were 700 children under 16 years of age in such institutions.\*

In 1875 county commissioners were permitted to subsidize private orphanages at the rate of twenty-five cents a day per capita. The children thus maintained were to be furnished with homes as expeditiously as practicable. The Widows' and Orphans' Asylum of Indianapolis (now the Indianapolis Orphans' Asylum) incorporated in 1851, was one of the first to receive this subsidy. Still further provision was made for this class in 1881, when county commissioners were authorized to establish orphan asylums. A home for county children was opened at Spiceland, Henry County, June 8, 1880. In 1889, recognizing the dangers surrounding many children not necessarily dependent, but lacking proper parental care or guardianship, the General Assembly passed a board of children's guardians law. At first limited in its application, it was extended in 1901 to every county in the State. Under its provisions, the county commissioners have authority to provide and maintain a home for the use of the board of children's guardians.

The laws of 1875 and 1881 committed Indiana to the county system of care for dependent children. It may have been the best plan that could be devised at the time, but serious abuses grew up under it. The first attempt at remedy was made possible by the Legislature of 1897, which codified the dependent children laws and provided also for state supervision by the Board of State Charities. This law of 1897 was quickly followed by others of almost equal importance. At the present time there are in effect and active operation laws prohibiting the retention of children between the ages of three and seventeen in county poor asylums longer than sixty days (1897 and 1901); regulating the importation of dependent children from other states (1899); requiring the approval of the Board of State Charities before any child-caring institution or association can be incorporated (1903); providing for the punishment of parents or guardians who wilfully neglect their children or allow them to become dependent (1907); making the juvenile court the only agency through which a child can become a public ward (1907), and, lastly, the annual licensing of all child-caring agencies, public and private, including maternity hospitals, by the Board of State Charities (1909).

The Legislature of 1913 passed an enabling act without appropriation looking to the maintenance by the Board of State Charities, of a state detention home for the temporary care of normal, dependent children.

\*Minutes, Indiana Yearly Meeting, 1902, p. 127.



## Penal and Correctional Institutions

The history of the treatment of criminals in Indiana may be divided into three periods: first, that in which the State or the injured one wrought vengeance upon the offender; second, that in which the State punished the wrong-doer; third, that in which the transgressor is given an opportunity to reform while under the penalty of the law.\*

In the early days the people took the matter of punishment largely into their own hands. Those were the days of retributive justice. It was not unusual for one to be lynched for the murder of a white man or for horse stealing; or for less serious crimes to be whipped, tarred and feathered, ridden on a rail or put into the water. With large counties, bad roads and the time it took to attend trials while the family was left at home unprotected and the farm work neglected, it is not surprising that the pioneers deemed it better to deal summarily with the guilty person than to attempt to have a legal trial.

The guard houses of the forts were at first the only places of detention for prisoners. In 1792 the territorial legislature directed the erection of jails, pillories, stocks and whipping posts, all to be under the charge of the sheriffs of the different counties.

In 1803, in Dearborn County, a man who struck the judge with a clapboard was found guilty, and was punished by being confined in a pen made of logs and rails. There he was put in stocks, with his neck between two of the logs composing one side of the building. The first jail was built in that county in 1804. At this period the whipping post was used. In December, 1815, at Brookville, a man was fined and given thirty lashes for stealing an ax.

It is said that Noah Noble, afterwards a governor of Indiana, while in the performance of his duty as an officer of the court in Brookville, publicly whipped a man named Richardson for petit larceny. It is related that in 1821 a man was punished in this manner in Corydon. In 1809 in Clark County, where the state prison was afterwards located, John Ingram was tried for horse stealing. He was convicted by a jury and the order book shows that the honorable judge entered the following order: "That John Ingram be remanded to jail until Friday, December 1st, between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M., and that he then be hanged by the neck until he is dead, dead, dead." In the same year Moses McCann was tried in the same county and convicted of murdering a Shawnee Indian with a tomahawk. The record shows that he was allowed to give bond in the sum of one-hundred dollars, after which he fled to Kentucky.

Each county in the State (excepting Pulaski and Newton) continues to maintain its jail. The other forms of punishment were abandoned years ago. Authority to erect jails or lockups was granted towns in 1824 and cities in 1852.

In 1821 a law was passed providing for the location of a state prison

\*"Development of the Reformatory Idea in Indiana," in *Ohio Bulletin Char. and Cor.*, March, 1900, p. 21.

at Jeffersonville. It was opened the next year. Until 1841 it "farmed out" to the highest bidder the labor of the convicts. The contractors bore the whole expense of the prison and in addition paid several thousands of dollars annually to the State. The system was one which offered the contractors every inducement to overwork the convicts and to feed and clothe them scantily. In 1841 the law was so changed as to require the Governor to appoint the warden. This was the only state institution for convicted criminals, adults and minors, until 1860, when another prison was established at Michigan City. In 1868 there was opened at Plainfield the House of Refuge for delinquent boys, and in 1873 at Indianapolis the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls.

The need of an intermediate prison, "between the House of Refuge and the State Prison," was deeply felt. The establishment of such an institution was recommended by Governor Conrad Baker in 1869, by Governor Isaac P. Gray in 1887 and again in 1889, by Governor Ira J. Chase in 1893, by Governor Claude Matthews in 1895 and again in 1897. It was urged upon the General Assembly by the legislative prison reform commission of 1895. A bill having this in view was introduced at the session of 1897, but instead of building a new institution the State Prison at Jeffersonville, by action of the Legislature of that year, was turned into the Indiana Reformatory, for men between the ages of 16 and 30, all men over that age and all men sentenced for life being transferred to the prison at Michigan City, thereafter known as the Indiana State Prison.

The institution at Plainfield became the Indiana Boys' School in 1901. The Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, after several changes in name, became finally the Indiana Woman's Prison and the girls were transferred to a new institution at Clermont, called the Indiana Girls' School (1907).

Notwithstanding this development of state penal and correctional institutions, the county jails continued to be used for the confinement of convicted law-breakers as well as for the detention of arrested persons awaiting trial. This was not without protest on the part of officials who early recognized the evils of the county jail system. For example, in 1845, Governor James Whitcomb's message to the General Assembly contained this paragraph:

"The policy of confinement in county jails, as a punishment for crime, may, in most cases, well be questioned. It is not only a serious burden on the counties, but it is believed to be incompatible with reformation, which is the leading purpose of criminal punishment. The attainment of this object may be hoped for by the penitentiary system, when made to combine imprisonment with hard labor and a suitable moral discipline. But this system, under our present laws only operates upon the higher classes of offenders, and has no bearing upon prisoners in the county jails. Yet, there is far more hope of reclaiming the latter by this system than the former, who, generally speaking, are more practiced in crime. As a remedy for this evil, the application of the principle of penitentiary discipline upon those guilty of minor offenses, as well as upon juvenile and female offenders, by means of Houses of Correction, is respectfully recommended. They should be established with an eye to the comfort and separate employment of the inmates and to the exercise of a kindly, but firm and steady discipline."



In 1866 the representative body of Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends appointed a committee of six "to organize a system for the reformation of juvenile offenders and the improvement of prison discipline." It is believed that the efforts of this committee hastened, if indeed they did not procure the establishment of separate state institutions for delinquent women, boys and girls and the correction of many abuses in state and county institutions. \*

Beginning in 1889 the Board of State Charities in each of its annual reports to the Governor described the bad conditions in county jails and urged reforms. The subject was repeatedly discussed at the annual State Conference of Charities and Correction.

In 1901 the State took steps in the direction of the reforms sought. That year the Legislature provided for the appointment of a jail matron in counties of 50,000 or more inhabitants. In 1903 the juvenile court law prohibited the confinement of children in the same building, yard or inclosure with adult convicts. That year, also, a commission was appointed to study jail conditions. Its report to the General Assembly of 1905 was a vigorous protest against a continuation of the existing system and an earnest plea for state institutions for convicted misdemeanants and for further supervision of county jails. Following closely upon this report came the establishment of the Correctional Department of the Woman's Prison in 1907, for women misdemeanants, the county jail supervision law in 1909, and the law for the Indiana State Farm for male misdemeanants in 1913.

The century closes with six state penal and correctional institutions in operation. Three of them, the State Prison at Michigan City, the Reformatory at Jeffersonville and the Woman's Prison at Indianapolis, operate under the indeterminate sentence and parole law of 1897 and its amendments. The organic laws of the Indiana Boys' School at Plainfield and the Indiana Girls' School at Clermont provide for conditional release of the inmates, at the discretion of the management. A reform earnestly desired by those who are informed is the extension of the indeterminate sentence and parole law to the Indiana State Farm and the Correctional Department of the Woman's Prison.

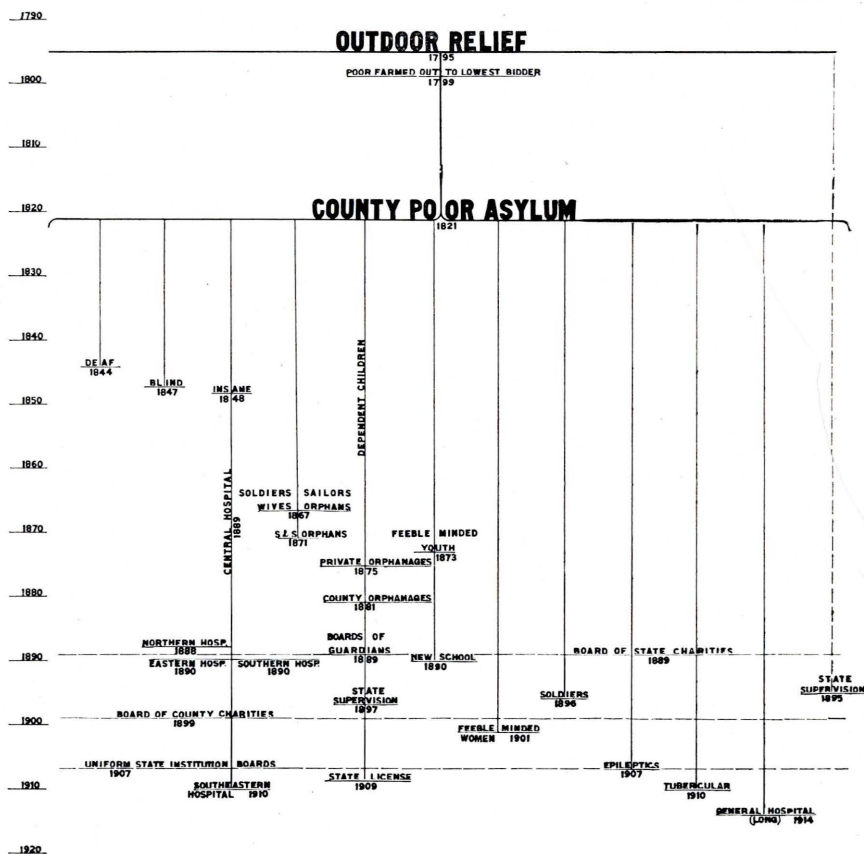
In this brief account of the state's correctional institutions, it is proper to include mention of recent legislation having in view prevention of crime. In addition to laws previously noted, there is the compulsory school attendance law, first passed in 1897 and re-enacted in 1913; the contributory delinquency law of 1905; the suspended sentence law and the sterilization law of 1907; the child labor law of 1911, and the vocational training law and the public playground law of 1913.

\* Timothy Nicholson, in *Indiana Bulletin of Char. and Cor.*, June, 1897, page 5; *Minutes Ind. Yearly Meeting of Friends*, 1909, page 150.

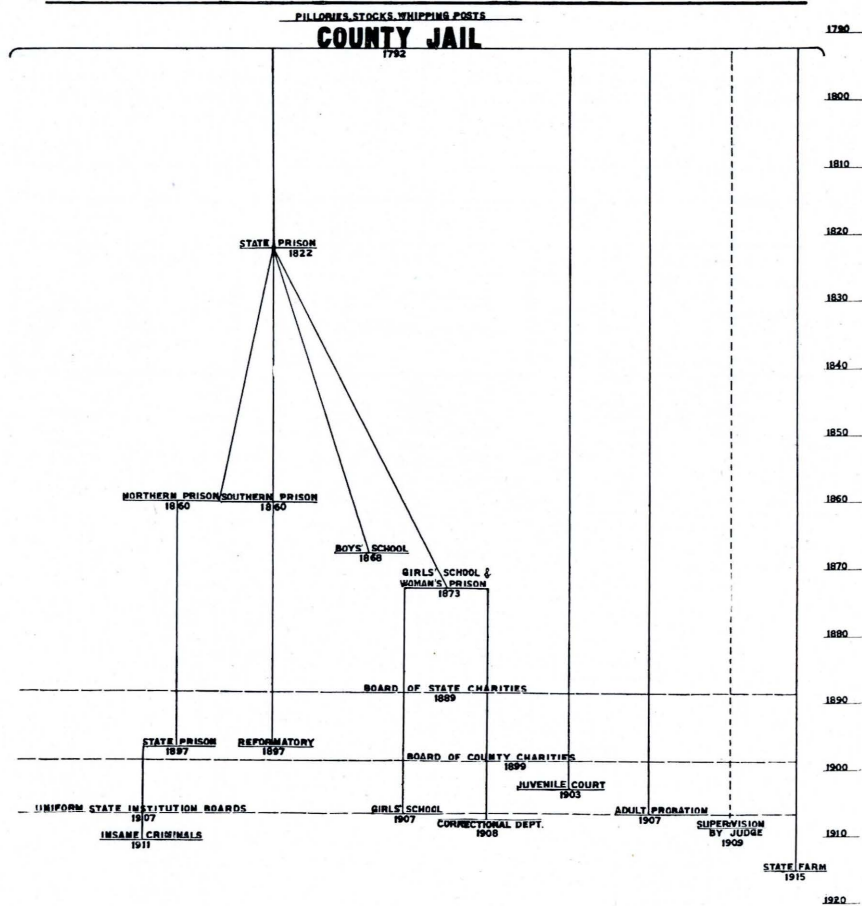
NOTE:—Prof. William A. Rawles has made a valuable study of this subject in "Centralizing Tendencies in the Administration of Indiana," published by Columbia University in *Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law*, Vol. xvii, Number 1.



# DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES

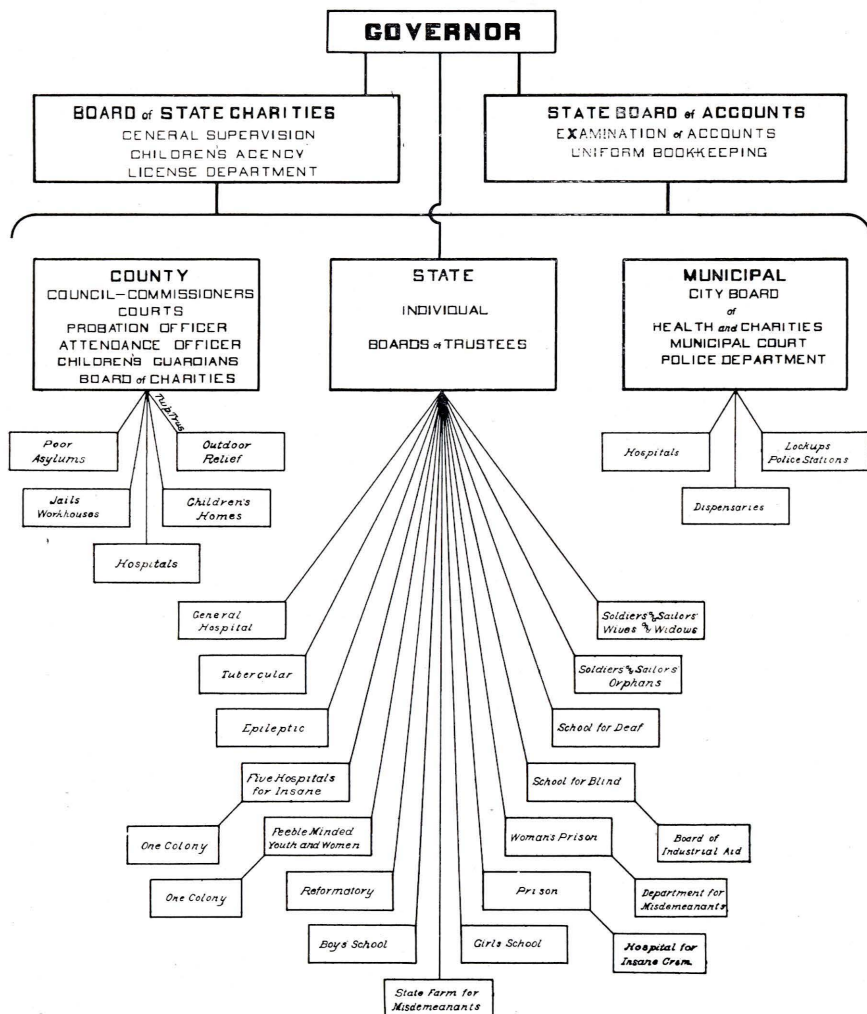


# DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC CORRECTIONS



# PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

OUTLINE OF INDIANA'S SYSTEM OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, SHOWING HOW STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS ARE GOVERNED AND SUPERVISED.





## Statistics of Principal Public Charities, by Counties

COUNTIES	State Institutions Inmates pres'nt Sept. 30, 1915	County Poor Asylums Inmates Present Aug. 31, 1915	County Jails Inmates Present Sept. 30, 1915	Dependent Children on Public Support Sept. 30, 1915	Out Door Relief No. Aided During 1914
Adams .....	68	30	4	6	302
Allen .....	438	152	58	55	2,244
Bartholomew .....	133	39	8	29	694
Benton .....	34	15	2	.....	131
Blackford .....	60	23	3	7	594
Boone .....	81	28	4	6	533
Brown .....	18	11	.....	14	99
Carroll .....	88	23	3	9	333
Cass .....	231	45	9	16	2,004
Clark .....	161	21	7	14	1,204
Clay .....	135	41	17	27	1,075
Clinton .....	123	40	2	14	1,080
Crawford .....	33	14	.....	.....	55
Daviess .....	125	17	5	8	674
Dearborn .....	97	35	4	1	476
Decatur .....	91	25	3	3	431
DeKalb .....	88	42	11	6	450
Delaware .....	225	65	15	44	2,335
Dubois .....	68	10	2	5	115
Elkhart .....	256	66	8	24	971
Fayette .....	79	16	8	10	783
Floyd .....	166	37	30	18	1,147
Fountain .....	111	44	11	9	853
Franklin .....	39	39	1	12	195
Fulton .....	42	24	2	3	375
Gibson .....	122	21	6	26	857
Grant .....	326	73	52	17	3,035
Greene .....	104	17	8	14	737
Hamilton .....	123	32	2	5	282
Hancock .....	91	20	7	.....	355
Harrison .....	53	13	1	1	420
Hendricks .....	97	25	3	8	388
Henry .....	113	47	10	17	586
Howard .....	151	38	8	13	1,891
Huntington .....	136	37	4	17	393
Jackson .....	139	26	6	4	846
Jasper .....	41	10	2	6	133
Jay .....	111	42	8	4	541
Jefferson .....	124	15	7	12	373
Jennings .....	54	27	2	5	377
Johnson .....	78	10	6	2	585
Knox .....	207	21	20	43	3,803
Kosciusko .....	108	44	5	6	424
Lagrange .....	36	13	1	13	207
Lake .....	372	142	79	114	3,605
Laporte .....	207	51	22	23	1,487
Lawrence .....	155	25	7	21	958
Madison .....	370	74	41	43	1,803
Marion .....	1688	436*	308**	325	7,666
Marshall .....	95	39	3	12	620
Martin .....	47	20	.....	.....	253
Miami .....	150	31	13	15	958
Monroe .....	127	21	6	5	758
Montgomery .....	133	38	6	17	1,188
Morgan .....	99	25	4	3	926
Newton .....	28	9	.....	3	162

# Statistics of Principal Public Charities, Continued

COUNTIES	State Institutions Inmates Pres'nt Sept. 30, 1915	County Poor Asylums Inmates Present Aug. 31, 1915	County Jails Inmates Present Sept. 30, 1915	Dependent Children on Public Support Sept. 30, 1915	Out Door Relief No. Aided During 1914
Noble.....	95	18	14	33	323
Ohio.....	12	3			35
Orange.....	62	15	1	5	320
Owen.....	59	14	1	4	148
Parke.....	83	30	2	11	622
Perry.....	60	9		1	326
Pike.....	67	24	1	20	297
Porter.....	77	24	4	8	317
Posey.....	107	21	16	5	979
Pulaski.....	41	10		3	174
Putnam.....	123	42	1	1	238
Randolph.....	106	42	4	20	582
Ripley.....	72	20		2	168
Rush.....	97	25	1	16	200
Scott.....	9	13	2	2	121
Shelby.....	133	25	2	26	1,179
Spencer.....	80	18	1	34	451
Starke.....	44	5	6	1	137
Steuben.....	51	23		5	138
St. Joseph.....	398	103	44	63	1,340
Sullivan.....	145	32	5	10	1,286
Switzerland.....	35	14	2	2	65
Tippecanoe.....	319	73	11	33	1,367
Tipton.....	53	18	6	5	284
Union.....	32	9	1	2	129
Vanderburg.....	613	88	74	65	3,938
Vermilion.....	94	39	8	14	790
Vigo.....	623	102	58	136	2,052
Wabash.....	94	27	6	25	845
Warren.....	33	9	1	2	195
Warrick.....	95	15	5	10	509
Washington.....	51	39	2	9	161
Wayne.....	232	52	43	22	2,619
Wells.....	79	23	6	16	221
White.....	76	22	1	1	231
Whitley.....	69	24			306
Outside of State	1				
TOTAL	13,121	3,414	1,193	1,751	78,569

\*Includes 240 patients at the Marion Co., Asylum for Incurable Insane.

\*\*Includes 132 prisoners at the Marion Co. Work House.

# The Board of State Charities

## Purpose

The supervision of the whole system of public charities of the State.

## Duty

To see that every inmate of every public institution receives proper care.

To see that the public funds are properly expended.

To see that the institutions are properly conducted.

To see that the management is protected from unjust criticism.

## Law

AN ACT to establish a Board of State Charities, prescribing its duties, appropriating four thousand dollars, and declaring an emergency.

Approved February 28, 1889.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the Governor shall appoint six persons, three from each of the two leading political parties which cast the highest number of votes at the last general election, who shall constitute a Board of State Charities, to serve without compensation; two of whom, as indicated by the Governor upon the fixed appointment, shall serve for one year, two for two years, and two for three years; and upon the expiration of the terms of each, his or her place and that of his or her successor, shall in like manner, be filled for the term of three years. The Governor shall be ex-officio a member of said board, and the president thereof. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or removal, before the expiration of such terms, may be made for the residue of terms in the same manner as original appointments.

Sec. 2. That the Board of State Charities shall be provided with a suitable room in the State House. Regular meetings of the board shall be held quarterly, or oftener, if required. They may make such rules and orders for the regulation of their own proceedings as they may deem necessary. They shall investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the State, examine into the condition and management thereof, especially of prisons, jails, infirmaries, public hospitals and asylums, and the officers in charge of all such institutions



shall furnish to the board, on their request, such information and statistics as they may require; and, to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in such statistics, the board may prescribe such forms of report and registration as they may deem essential; and all plans for new jails and infirmaries shall, before the adoption of the same by the county authorities, be submitted to said board for suggestion and criticism. The board, in its discretion, may at any time make an investigation by the whole board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of any penal, reformatory, or charitable institution of the State; and said board or committee in making any such investigation, shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths and affirmations; and the report of such investigation, with the testimony, shall be made to the Governor, and shall be submitted by him, with his suggestions, to the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. That the said board may appoint a secretary, who shall be paid for his services, in addition to his traveling expenses, an annual salary as may be agreed upon by the board. All accounts and expenditures shall be certified as may be provided by the board, and shall be paid by the Treasurer upon an order from the Auditor of State.

Sec. 4. The Board of State Charities shall, annually, prepare and print for the use of the Legislature, a full and complete report of all their doings during the preceding year, stating fully and in detail all expenses incurred, all officers and agents employed, with a report of the secretary, embracing all the respective proceedings and expenses during the year, and showing the actual condition of all the state institutions under their control, with such suggestions as they may deem necessary and pertinent.

Sec. 5. The sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000,)\* is hereby annually appropriated out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of all expenses made necessary by this act.

Sec. 6. Whereas, there is an emergency for the taking effect of this act, therefore the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

## Additional Duties

The poor relief law of 1895 placed upon the Board of State Charities the supervision of official outdoor poor relief. (For revised law see Acts of 1901, Chap. 147.)

In 1897, the board was made the agent of the State in the supervision of all orphans' homes and associations supported in whole or in part from public funds. (Acts of 1897, Chap. 40.)

In the same year the secretary of the board was made an ex-officio member of the State Board of Truancy. (For revised law see Acts of 1913, Chap. 213.)

Since 1899 the board has been required, under the several appropriation acts, to certify to the Auditor of State the daily average attendance of certain of the state institutions, in order to secure to them allowances

\*Appropriations for each of the fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1918, and Sept. 30, 1917: board's expenses, \$13,500; agency for dependent children, \$16,000; license department, \$1,500.

for the maintenance of their population in excess of the number upon which the regular appropriation was based.

In the juvenile court act of 1903, provision was made for the board to visit all institutions caring for dependent or neglected children, public or private, and also to pass upon the fitness of associations proposing to incorporate for the purpose of caring for dependent, neglected or delinquent children. (Acts of 1903, Chap. 237.)

In 1909 the Legislature placed upon the board the duty of licensing maternity hospitals and all child-caring institutions, homes or agencies. (Acts of 1909, Chap. 154.)

## Resume of the Board's Duties.

1. The board investigates the whole system of public charities and the correctional institutions of the State.
2. Examines into the condition and management thereof, especially prisons, jails, infirmaries, public hospitals and asylums.
3. Collects information and statistics regarding such institutions.
4. Prescribes forms of reports and registration to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in statistics.
5. Examines plans for new jails.
6. Examines plans for new infirmaries (poor asylums).
7. Examines plans and specifications for certain state institutions: Tuberculosis Hospital, Village for Epileptics, Indiana Girls' School, Indiana State Farm.
8. Investigates the management of any penal, reformatory or charitable institution of the State, having authority to send for persons and papers and administer oaths and affirmations.
9. Makes report of such investigation to the Governor.
10. Appoints a secretary.
11. Prepares and prints an annual report.
12. Supervises official outdoor poor relief.
13. Supervises all orphans' homes and associations supported in whole or in part by public funds.
14. Places in family homes children who are public wards.
15. Visits children placed in family homes.
16. Appoints state agents under the dependent children law.
17. Consents to adoption of dependent and neglected children.
18. Participates in administration of compulsory school attendance law.
19. Notifies proper authorities of the transfer of school children who are public wards.
20. Certifies to the Auditor of State the average daily attendance of certain state institutions before they can draw appropriations for the maintenance of their population in excess of the number on which their maintenance appropriation is based.
21. Passes upon articles of incorporation of associations proposing to care for dependent, neglected or delinquent children.

22. Licenses maternity hospitals and all child-caring institutions, homes and agencies.
23. Approves bond and prescribes rules for organizations desiring to bring into the State dependent children from other States.
24. Examines and signs the punishment records at the State Prison.
25. Co-operates with boards of county charities and correction, boards of children's guardians, and the juvenile courts.
26. Co-operates with management of poor asylums under the poor asylum administration law.
27. Receives reports from juvenile court probation officers.
28. Reports to the judge of the circuit court and to the Governor when jails are found in bad condition.
29. Formulates rules for government of county jails.
30. Receives reports regarding inquests and transfers to Hospital for Insane Criminals.

## Publications

A report to the Governor, for the use of the Legislature, is published annually by the board. There is published each quarter the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction, one number of which contains the proceedings of the State Conference of Charities and Correction. There are also occasional extra bulletins and separate publications.

## Registration of Public Wards

At regular intervals the Board of State Charities receives reports of persons who are aided from public funds or are admitted to or discharged from the public charitable and correctional institutions. Such reports are received quarterly from 1,016 township overseers of the poor, each of the 92 county poor asylums and the Marion County Asylum for Incurable Insane; monthly, from 17 of the nineteen state institutions, 33 orphans' homes receiving public wards, 92 sheriffs and the Marion County Workhouse—in all, 1,252 officials and 6,152 reports. In addition to these numerous statistical reports are received from state and county officials. Those first mentioned refer only to the reports containing individual and family histories.

Since 1890 the board has maintained a card registration of the inmates of certain institutions. It began with four state and 92 county institutions. From time to time others have been added. At present the inmates of 143 institutions are registered. There are 115,654 different names. Two sets of the cards are kept. One is arranged by institutions and from it the board collects most of its statistics of institution inmates. The other is arranged alphabetically and phonetically. It brings together all the persons of one name and makes possible a study of family histories. The cards used are shown below.

Card No. 1 is used for the records received from county poor asylums, orphans' homes, hospitals for insane, the schools for the deaf and blind; No. 2, the School for Feeble-Minded Youth, and No. 3, the correctional institutions.



## Registration Card No. 1

**POOR  
ASYLUM.**

[illegible]

## Registration Card No. 2

[illegible]

# Registration Card No. 3

				Color.	Born	Civil Cond.	Ill.	Birthplace											
Mental Cond.		Crime.	Plea.	Sentence.	Term.	Received.	Paroled	Discharged.											
Physical Cond.																			
No.																			
Co.		Name.	Inst.	Reg.No.	Nation.	Educa.	Church	Pec Cond.	Dead.	Crim.	Drunk.	F-M.	Eip.	Ins.	Cons.	Prosl.	Illegal.	Sep.	Pauper.
Ed.																			
Church	Fath.																		
S.S.	Moth.																		
YMCA	Bro.																		
L.h.Aged																			
Associates	Sis.																		
Tobacco																			
Cigarettes	Son.																		
Drinks.																			
Occupat.																			
Trade	Dau.																		
Pre.Conv.																			

## Some Results of the Board's Work

### Previous Conditions

#### In state charities:

- Political domination.
- Frequent scandals.
- No regular supervision or inspection.
- The biennial visit of the Legislature the only official investigation.
- No uniformity in methods.

#### In local charities:

- Enormous expenditure for official outdoor relief.
- Deplorable conditions in many county institutions.
- A steady growth in the number of dependents.
- Indiana a dumping-ground for other states' dependents.

### Present Conditions

#### In state charities:

- Uniform non-partisan administration.
- Uniform records and methods of accounting.
- The merit system.
- Continued supervision, frequent inspection.
- Prompt investigation of charges.
- Protection of the management from unjust criticism.
- Improved business methods.
- Higher standards in the care of inmates.
- Prison reform measures.

#### In local charities:

- Large reduction in official outdoor relief.
- Improvement in poor asylums, jails and orphans' homes.
- Reduction in the proportionate number of dependents.
- Homes found for dependent children.
- Importation of dependent children regulated.
- Child-caring institutions and associations and maternity hospitals licensed.
- Compulsory school attendance.
- Public interest aroused.
- The confidence of the people and the support of the press secured.



## Extracts From Governors' Messages

GOVERNOR ALVIN P. HOVEY, 1891, Page 35.

"The disinterested services of the members of the board should receive the highest commendation. They have labored earnestly, honestly and faithfully without fee or reward and deserve the thanks of the good people of the State."

GOVERNOR IRA J. CHASE, 1893, Page 21.

"This board has been quick to respond to every pressing call made upon it, and faithful in the discharge of every duty. Mr. Alexander Johnson, the efficient secretary, has been one of the most attentive, painstaking officers I have ever known. I regard the report of the board, the work of Mr. Johnson, the most valuable of its kind ever given to the public."

GOVERNOR CLAUDE MATTHEWS, 1895, Page 51.

"The closer my acquaintance and means of observation of the Board of State Charities, the more I am convinced of its value to the public, to the public institutions and to the executive of the State. Their labors have been performed with a conscientious and painstaking care that is in the highest degree commendable."

GOVERNOR CLAUDE MATTHEWS, 1897, Page 21.

"During my entire administration, I found the State Board of Charities most helpful. Each year has but confirmed me in the opinion of its necessity and value to the State and its public institutions. Since its organization, its duties have increased and it has the more commended its work to the public. The board with its efficient secretary has measured up to its opportunities and has done for the State a great and good work. It stands a faithful guardian to both the public and the management of the various public institutions. I cannot too highly commend the labors of the present board to your favorable consideration."

GOVERNOR JAMES A. MOUNT, 1899, Page 45.

"This board is deserving of much credit. It has rendered efficient service to the State. The high standard attained in our charitable and penal institutions is due in no small degree to the wise suggestions of this board."

GOVERNOR JAMES A. MOUNT, 1901, Page 41.

"During the four years of my administration, I have been in close touch with the work of this board. Its influence has been for good. It has steadfastly stood for the merit system in our state institutions. It has with keen penetration and unflagging energy studied the needs of the wards of the State and how to provide for them in the manner most conducive to their welfare and to the best interest of the commonwealth. The condition of the county jails, infirmaries, orphans' homes, the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions have all been studied and through the suggestions of this board great reforms have been inaugurated and homes found for orphan and dependent children. This has been a work of love and this arduous and valuable service has been

rendered without salary. . . . No money expended in the State brings a better return than that placed at the disposal of the board."

GOVERNOR WINFIELD T. DURBIN, 1903, Page 13.

"The work of the Board of State Charities is of inestimable value. Its supervision over the benevolent, charitable and correctional institutions is of special value and adds materially to the efficient, humane and economical management of these institutions. I especially commend the services of Mr. A. W. Butler, secretary of the Board of State Charities, who in a signal manner has been faithful to the responsible duties of his position."

GOVERNOR THOMAS R. MARSHALL, 1913, Page 16.

"For four years I have carefully scrutinized the work of the Board of State Charities. I find its efforts have all been directed along the right line of social service upon the part of the State, namely, to the enactment and enforcement of laws which will take care only of those who cannot take care of themselves and which will produce at least a hope of cure."

## The State Institutions

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There are nineteen state charitable and correctional institutions in Indiana. Five are devoted to the treatment of the insane, one each to the education of the deaf and the blind, one each to the care and training of the feeble-minded and the epileptic, one to the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, six to the detention and reformation of delinquents; there is a general hospital for the sick poor, a home for soldiers and sailors, their wives and widows and army nurses, and a home for soldiers' and sailors' orphans.

These institutions are maintained by appropriations from the State's general fund, made biennially by the Legislature. The one exception to this rule is the State Soldiers' Home, which receives a statutory monthly allowance of \$16 for each member, officer and employe in the home. The State is subsequently reimbursed by the federal government at the rate of \$100 per annum for each soldier. It is also reimbursed by the several counties for maintenance and clothing in certain of the institutions, as indicated in the following descriptive paragraphs. Different ways are provided for paying transportation expenses. They also are explained later.

In making appropriations, the Legislature is guided by a committee of three of its members, one from the Senate and two from the House, appointed by the Governor within ten days after the November general election. This "Legislative Investigating Committee" inquires into the needs of the state institutions, boards and offices and makes recommendations to the General Assembly. The State grants no subsidies to private institutions.

The law requires that these institutions shall be conducted on a thorough non-partisan basis. Each is managed by a board of trustees, appointed by the Governor. Not more than two members of a board may be of the same political party.

The Tuberculosis Hospital board has but three members. The Robert W. Long Hospital is under the management of the trustees of Indiana University. The boards of the other seventeen institutions have four members each. Only honorably discharged soldiers or sailors of the civil war may serve as trustees of the Soldiers' Home and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home; none but women may be appointed on the boards of the Woman's Prison and the Indiana Girls' School; one member of the School for Feeble-Minded Youth board and of the Soldiers' and Sailors'



Orphans' Home board may be a woman. With the exception of the Indiana State Farm and the Robert W. Long Hospital, these trustees receive an annual compensation of \$300 each and reasonable expenses not to exceed \$125 a year each. Each board appoints the superintendent of its particular institution, and the superintendent in turn appoints and discharges all officers and employees. Such appointments must be made on the basis of fitness and regardless of political or religious affiliation. The trustees are forbidden to "solicit or request or in any way interfere with the appointment or discharge of any officer or employee." Campaign assessments are also forbidden. (Laws 1907, p. 138.)

Supplies are purchased by competitive bids, the contract being awarded to the lowest and best responsible bidder.

Annual reports, uniform in character, are made to the Governor and printed for general distribution. Each institution also makes to the Governor a semi-annual report of all receipts and earnings. The Board of State Charities receives from each a quarterly statistical report of receipts and earnings, expenditures and movement of population, and from all except the Soldiers' Home and the Robert W. Long Hospital a monthly report of admissions and discharges.

All these institutions are subject to supervision by the Board of State Charities, of which the Governor is president ex-officio. There follows a brief statement regarding each one, arranged in the order in which their establishment was authorized by the Legislature.

## Indiana Reformatory Jeffersonville

The first state institution established in Indiana was the State Prison at Jeffersonville. It was authorized by an act of the Legislature, approved January 9, 1821 (Laws, 1821, p. 24). The first prisoner was received November 1, 1822. Provision was made by the Legislature of 1859 for another prison north of the National Road (Laws, 1859, p. 135). It was opened at Michigan City in 1860. From that date until 1897 the institution at Jeffersonville was known as the Southern Indiana State Prison and its prisoners were committed from the counties south of the National Road. In accordance with an act, approved February 26, 1897 (Laws, 1897, p. 69), the State Prison South, on April 1st of that year, became the Indiana Reformatory.

Men who are more than sixteen and less than thirty years of age, convicted of felony in any court in the State, are committed, unless the sentence is death or life imprisonment, to the custody of the board of trustees of the Reformatory to be confined by them at the Reformatory or such other place as they may determine. With the consent of the Governor, the board of trustees can transfer to the State Prison any inmate who is found to have been more than thirty years of age at the time of his conviction, or to have been previously convicted of a felony; and it may also transfer any apparently incorrigible prisoner, whose presence in the Reformatory appears to be seriously detrimental to the well-being of the institution, or one who has been adjudged insane

under the law establishing the Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals.

All expenses of the institution are borne by the State. Location, in the town of Clarksville, adjoining Jeffersonville on the West.

## Indiana State School for the Deaf

### Indianapolis

"The Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb" was authorized by an act of the Legislature, approved January 15, 1844 (Laws, 1844, p. 36). The institution was opened in a rented building on the southeast corner of Illinois and Maryland Streets, Indianapolis, October 1, 1844. On October 1, 1846, the school was moved to a larger building on the south side of Washington Street between Pennsylvania and Delaware Streets. A site on East Washington Street was acquired in 1846, and the building erected thereon was occupied October 2, 1850. An act of the Legislature of 1903 (Laws, 1903, p. 400), provided for the re-location of the school. On May 12, 1905, a commission composed of the Governor, the Attorney General and the board of trustees of the institution, purchased a tract containing 76.93 acres of land four miles north of the center of Indianapolis. The school was opened there October 11, 1911. The name of the institution was changed by the Legislature of 1907 to the Indiana State School for the Deaf (Laws, 1907, p. 138).

This is an educational institution, so classified by law. It is open to all deaf children residents of the State and of suitable capacity for receiving instruction, from eight to twenty-one years of age. Attendance is compulsory for children between the ages of seven and eighteen years, provided their application is accepted by the board of trustees (Laws, 1913, Chapter 213). The law requires parents and guardians to furnish all necessary clothing and pay traveling expenses. All other expenses are borne by the State. If the superintendent provides clothing and transportation for indigent children, he files a bill therefor with the Treasurer of State, who collects the amount from the proper county. Pupils are received on application to the superintendent, who furnishes the necessary blanks. The school year is nine months, beginning ordinarily in September and closing in June.

## Central Hospital for the Insane

### Indianapolis

The Legislature of 1844 enacted a law setting aside a special tax of one cent on each one hundred dollars (\$100.00) worth of property listed for taxation for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum (Laws, 1844, p. 50). Steps were at once taken to carry out the requirements of the law. A site on West Washington Street, three miles from the center of the city of Indianapolis, was purchased August 29, 1845, and the erection of buildings was begun, but it was not until 1848 that it was possible to receive patients. The first was admitted November 21st of that year. The name was changed first to the Indiana Hospital for the Insane (Laws, 1846, p. 220) and later to the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane

(Laws, 1889, p. 391). This institution is one of the largest of its kind in the United States. The district from which it receives patients contains 22 counties.

The hospital has a pathological laboratory, completely equipped for scientific study and investigation. A lecture course for physicians and medical students is maintained.

Patients are received by commitment of an insanity commission, consisting of a justice of the peace in the proper county and two reputable practicing physicians, selected by him or by the judge of the circuit or superior court. The finding of the commission is filed with the clerk of the circuit court, who is responsible for the patient thereafter until received by the state hospital. Clothing and transportation are furnished at county expense, if necessary. Unless otherwise furnished, the first supply of clothing is purchased by the clerk of the circuit court; after admission to the hospital it is furnished by the superintendent, who transmits a bill therefor to the county through the Treasurer of State. All other expenses of the hospital are paid by the State.

The annual report of the hospital for 1915 contains a valuable history of the institution's development.

## Indiana School for the Blind Indianapolis

By an act approved January 27, 1847, provision was made for the establishment of the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind (Laws, 1847, p. 41). On October 1, 1847, the school was opened in rented property, the building contemplated by the law not being ready for occupancy until about the middle of February, 1853. This building, located on North Street, between Pennsylvania and Meridian Streets, Indianapolis, is still in use. The name of the institution was changed in 1907 to the Indiana School for the Blind (Laws 1907, p. 138). The purpose of the school is purely educational. Four distinct and well equipped departments are maintained: (1) physical culture; (2) manual and industrial training; (3) the school of music; and (4) the school of common and high school branches. What has been said regarding the admission of pupils and the maintenance expense of the School for the Deaf applies also to the School for the Blind.

## Indiana State Prison Michigan City

This institution was established by authority of an act, approved March 5, 1859, providing for the erection of a prison in that part of the State north of the National Road (Laws 1859, p. 135). It was first known as the Northern Indiana State Prison. Its site at Michigan City was chosen March 1, 1860, and approved by the Governor the next day. The organic law required that a certain number of convicts should be transferred from the Jeffersonville prison and their labor utilized in the work of construction. The first detachment of these arrived at Michigan City,



April 5, 1860, and was housed in temporary quarters. The new institution was made a receiving prison by an act approved June 1, 1861 (Laws Special Session, 1861, p. 81), and from that day until April 1, 1897, was the place of confinement for all males sentenced to State Prison from the counties north of the National Road. An act approved February 26, 1897 (Laws, 1897, p. 69), converted this institution into the Indiana State Prison for the incarceration of men convicted of any crime, the sentence for which is death or life imprisonment, also all men thirty years of age or over, convicted of felony in any court in the State, and men transferred from the Indiana Reformatory. The institution is maintained wholly by the State. The counties pay transportation expenses of sheriffs and prisoners.

The Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals was established under Chapter 87 of the Acts of 1909. It was opened two years later. Its grounds adjoin the State Prison enclosure and it is under the same management. To this hospital State Prison and Reformatory inmates, adjudged insane by a lunacy commission, can be committed on the order of the Governor. The law requires that the "next friend", or a relative shall be notified of the proposed inquest and he may be present if he so desires. It further requires that a notification shall be sent to the secretary of the Board of State Charities. The defendant in a criminal cause, if found to be insane, may be committed to this hospital by the court, and insane convicts in any state hospital for the insane may be transferred thereto. Inmates are held so long as their insanity continues. Insane criminals must be returned to the penal institution from which they were transferred if they recover their sanity before the expiration of the term for which they were sentenced.

## Indiana Boys' School Plainfield

The Constitution of Indiana (1851, Art. 9, Sec. 2.) declared that the State should provide houses of refuge for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders. The first action of the General Assembly looking to this end was the law approved March 8, 1867, establishing "the House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders" (Laws, 1867, p. 137). The institution was located on a farm one mile southwest of the village of Plainfield and was occupied January 1, 1868. Its name was changed in 1883 to the Indiana Reform School for Boys (Laws, 1883, p. 19), and twenty years later to the Indiana Boys' School (Laws, 1903, p. 172).

The school receives boys from 8 to 16 years of age committed for violation of criminal laws and from 10 to 17, for incorrigibility no commitment being for a shorter period than until the boy attains the age of 21 years. The boys are committed by the several juvenile courts to the custody of the board of trustees of the school, to be confined there or in any place designated by the board, where they can be most faithfully and properly cared for. The law specifies that no boy shall be committed to the school "who is not of sound intellect and free from cutaneous and other contagious diseases, or who is subject to epileptic or other fits." The board

has authority to release the boys at any time on trial and may at its discretion discharge them at the age of 18. With the consent of the Governor, the board may transfer to the Indiana Reformatory any boy convicted of crime, who is more than 17 years old and whose presence in the school is detrimental (Laws, 1903, p. 251).

The State maintains the institution, and is reimbursed by the counties having boys there to the extent of one-half the estimated cost of support, not including the use of the grounds and buildings.

The institution has its own schools, graded like those of the public schools. It also provides manual and industrial training.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home Knightstown

The Indiana Soldiers' and Seamen's Home for the maintenance of sick and disabled soldiers and seamen, their widows and orphans, was authorized by an act approved March 11, 1867 (Laws, 1867, p. 190). It was formally opened June 15, 1867, in the Home for Disabled Soldiers, previously established at Knightstown by a private corporation. On the morning of December 25, 1871, fire destroyed that part of the institution occupied by the soldiers and they were moved to the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio. The orphans were left in full possession of the home until the Legislature of 1879 provided for the care therein of feeble-minded children (Laws, Special Session, 1879, p. 76). The two classes of inmates were maintained in the home until 1887, when the institution was re-organized as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home (Laws, 1887, p. 16), and the feeble-minded children were moved to new quarters. The home has twice been destroyed by fire—September 8, 1877, and July 21, 1886—but in each case promptly rebuilt. It is located in Rush County, two miles south of Knightstown. Educational, religious and industrial training is given.

The law provides for the admission of children in the following order: (1) Orphan children of Union soldiers or sailors of the army or navy of the United States of the late civil war, the war with Spain, the war in the Philippine Islands or in the regular service of the United States; (2) children of such soldiers or sailors, whose mother is living; (3) children of permanently disabled or indigent soldiers or sailors of such service residing in this State or in any national military home, having been admitted thereto from this State; and (4) grandchildren of soldiers or sailors, whose parents are dead, or have been admitted to a hospital for the insane. Such children must be residents of Indiana, under 16 years of age and destitute of the means of support and education. They may remain in the home until 16 years of age unless sooner discharged for cause, and until 18 years of age, if, in the judgment of the board of trustees, they are unable to earn a livelihood (Laws, 1915, chapter 71). Blank application papers may be obtained by addressing the superintendent. If transportation is not otherwise provided, it can be obtained from the township trustee. It will be paid by the county if the child is a county ward. All the expense of maintaining the institution is borne by the State.

## Indiana Woman's Prison

### Indianapolis

The Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls was founded by an act of the General Assembly, approved May 13, 1869 (Laws, 1869, p. 61). The institution, located about one and three-fourth miles from the center of the city of Indianapolis, was opened October 4, 1873, there being received that day all the women then imprisoned in the State Prison at Jeffersonville. While the organic act provided for separate buildings for the women and girls, both were housed under one roof. The name of the institution was changed first to the Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison (Laws, 1889, p. 322), and ten years later the two departments were made distinct and called the "Industrial School for Girls" and the "Indiana Woman's Prison" (Laws, 1899, p. 22). This change in name, however, did not obviate the unsatisfactory conditions growing out of the dual nature of the institution, and in 1903 the Legislature authorized the erection of new buildings for the girls (Laws, 1903, p. 524). It was stipulated that the new location was to be outside of Indianapolis, but within ten miles thereof. The girls were moved in July, 1907. The quarters thus vacated were remodeled and occupied as the Correctional Department of the Indiana Woman's Prison, established by Chapter 135 of the Acts of 1907. To this department are committed women misdemeanants above the age of commitment to the Indiana Girls' School (18 years). If "the imprisonment adjudged is 90 days or less, or if the fine and costs assessed, when not paid or replevied, would not require the defendant to serve more than 30 days," it is left to the discretion of the court to commit the offender to the Correctional Department or to the county jail or workhouse. All the expenses of this department are borne by the State, the respective counties paying the transportation of the committed prisoners. The Woman's Prison proper receives women, more than 18 years of age, convicted of a felony by any court of competent jurisdiction. The State bears all expense, both of maintenance and transportation. The indeterminate sentence law applies to the prison, but not to the Correctional Department.

The law requires that the superintendent and the members of the board of trustees shall be women.

## School for Feeble-Minded Youth

### Fort Wayne

Mention has already been made of the law approved March 15, 1879, which established "The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children" as an adjunct to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown. The department set aside for this purpose was occupied November 1, 1879. In 1887, the Legislature, by an act approved March 7, gave the institution an independent existence, changed its name to the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, appropriated necessary funds for the erection of a new institution at Fort Wayne and authorized the trustees to take immediate charge of the feeble-minded children then at the



asylum (Laws, 1837, p. 47). The present site at Fort Wayne was purchased May 19, 1887. Certain buildings of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Richmond were utilized as temporary quarters for the children from May 1, 1887, to July 8, 1890, when the new institution was opened.

The admission of children and the commitment of women is regulated by Chapter 192 of the Acts of 1911. Feeble-minded and idiotic children between the ages of six and sixteen years are received on voluntary application of parents or guardians. For these the school maintains both a custodial and an educational department. About 200 of the older and stronger boys live at the Colony Farm, about one and one-half miles distant. This was begun on leased land in 1893 and afterward established permanently on a farm purchased by the State (Laws, 1895, p. 312), thus recognizing the principle of colony farms. Feeble-minded women from sixteen to forty-five years of age, "who are not pregnant or helpless, and who are not afflicted with any contagious or communicable disease", are received, if there is room, when committed by the circuit court. This department was authorized by the General Assembly of 1901 (Laws, 1901, p. 156). Two cottages with a capacity of 130 inmates each, have been built for this class of inmates. Admission blanks are supplied by the superintendent on request. For the commitment of adult females, any person may file a petition with the clerk of the circuit court. The cost of the proceedings are paid by the county. The county, if necessary, furnishes clothing and transportation. The State bears all maintenance expense, except of inmates who have sufficient estate of their own or whose parents or guardians are able to pay, in which event the board of trustees may require them to pay for or contribute to their support.

## Northern Hospital for the Insane

### Logansport

The General Assembly of 1883, by an act, approved March 7, made provision for the erection of three additional hospitals for the insane (Laws, 1883, p. 164). The first of these to be opened was the Northern Hospital, located a mile west of Logansport and popularly known as Longcliff. The site was purchased October 4, 1883. The work of construction, which was on the "block plan," began in the following summer, but was discontinued in 1886 because of the exhaustion of funds. It was not until July 1, 1888, that the first patients were received. These came at first from all parts of the State but the hospital is now limited to the care of patients from sixteen counties, designated the northern district for the insane (Laws, 1889, p. 391). The laws governing the commitment of patients to the Central Hospital for the Insane and the expense of clothing and transportation apply also to this hospital.

## Eastern Hospital for the Insane

### Richmond

The Eastern Hospital for the Insane, "Easthaven", located a short distance west of Richmond, was the second of the "additional hospitals" to be opened. The site was purchased August 9, 1883. The institution

was constructed on the cottage plan. The arrangement is in the form of a modified quadrangle with the power house in the center and the cottages on two sides and part of the front. The eastern district for the insane which is tributary to this hospital, comprises sixteen counties in eastern Indiana. As previously mentioned, some of the buildings were completed in 1887 and were occupied by the School for Feeble-Minded Youth. The school was moved to its new location July 8, 1890, and on August 4, following, the Eastern Hospital received its first patient. The laws governing the commitment of patients to the Central Hospital for the Insane and the expense of clothing and transportation apply also to this hospital.

## Southern Hospital for the Insane

### Evansville

The Southern Hospital for the Insane, "Woodmere", was the only one of the three "additional hospitals" whose location was fixed by the Legislature (Laws, 1883, p. 164). The law, approved March 7, 1883, stated that one of these should be located at or near Evansville. The site purchased on January 3, 1884, is four miles east of the city. The original building is an arrangement of wings radiating from the central block. Additional wings have been added from time to time. The first patients were admitted October 30, 1890. The hospital receives patients from what is known as the southern district for the insane, composed of the fifteen counties which form the southwestern part of the State. The laws governing the commitment of patients to the Central Hospital for the Insane and the expense of clothing and transportation apply also to this hospital.

## The State Soldiers' Home

### Lafayette

After the Soldiers' and Seamen's Home at Knightstown was burned in 1871, the State made no provision for the care of this class of citizens until the Indiana State Soldiers' Home was opened in July, 1896, at Lafayette. This home is "an institution for the support of disabled or destitute soldiers, sailors and marines and their wives or the destitute widows of such soldiers, sailors and marines." It was established by an act approved February 23, 1895 (Laws, 1895, p. 40).

While men who have served the United States in any of its wars can be received, preference may be given to members of Indiana military organizations. The wives and widows of such men cannot be received unless they are over 45 years of age and the contract of marriage was entered into more than two years prior to the passage of the act of 1911. Only such as are without means of support and who are and for five years immediately preceding application have been residents of the State are eligible to admission (Laws, 1915, p. 595). Honorably discharged, destitute army nurses who were citizens of Indiana when employed and have been such for one year immediately preceding applica-

tion may also be received (Laws, 1905, p. 46). Application blanks are furnished by the Home.

The Home is supported by the State at the rate of \$16 per month for each member, officer and employe thereof. The State is reimbursed by the United States to the extent of \$100 per year for each soldier. Under certain circumstances, the board of trustees has authority to require pensioned members to turn over to the State all their pension in excess of a specified amount, and this can be used by the board of trustees in any manner that will add to the comfort and welfare of the members. (Laws, 1915, p. 595). The institution buildings include a number erected by the State and several frame cottages constructed by counties or by private funds.

## Indiana Girls' School Clermont

First established in 1869 as a part of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, in Indianapolis, this institution has been variously known as the Reform School for Girls (1889), the Industrial School for Girls (1899), and the Indiana Girls' School (1907). It was housed in the same group of buildings as the Woman's Prison until July 11, 1907, when it was moved to a new location as authorized by an act approved March 11, 1903 (Laws, 1903, p. 524). The new school constructed on the cottage plan, is located on a farm of 127 1-2 acres, seven and one-half miles northwest of Indianapolis. Its address is Rural Route 18, Indianapolis.

Girls from 10 to 18 years, inclusive, are committed by the several juvenile courts to the custody of the board of trustees, to be confined at the school or such other place as may be designated by the board, where they can be most faithfully and properly cared for, until they reach the age of 20, unless sooner released by the board. The board, with the consent of the Governor, may transfer to the Woman's Prison any girl more than 18 years old, who has been committed for crime and whose presence is detrimental to the school. The law prohibits the commitment of a girl who is epileptic, insane, feeble-minded, paralytic, or afflicted with a contagious disease, and should this condition (except the last named) develop within six months after commitment, or if within the same time a girl is found to be pregnant, she may be returned to her county (Laws, 1909, chapter 171, as amended by Laws, 1911, chapter 262, and Laws, 1913, chapter 266).

The school is maintained by the State, the counties paying one-half the estimated cost of support. When a girl is committed at the instance of her parents or guardians, they shall, if able to do so, pay the cost of her transportation to the school and of her clothing and subsistence while an inmate there.

The law provides that the superintendent and the members of the board of trustees shall be women.



## The Southeastern Hospital for the Insane North Madison

The crowded condition of the Central Hospital for the Insane led the General Assembly of 1905 to set aside fifteen of the thirty-eight counties then constituting the central district, as the southeastern district, and to establish therein an additional hospital (Laws, 1905, p. 26). Under authority granted by an act approved February 21, 1905, the Governor August 2, 1910, added Decatur County to the southeastern district. Harrison, Rush, Fayette, Vigo, Clay, Owen and Morgan counties were added June 8, 1911, making 23 counties in all in the district. On September 4, 1905, the commission created by the act selected a site containing 363.79 acres near the city of Madison overlooking the valley of the Ohio river. The buildings are on the cottage plan. The hospital was opened by proclamation of Governor Thomas R. Marshall, August 2, 1910, and the first patients were received August 23, 1910. They were transferred from the Central Hospital. Altogether 511 patients were received by transfer, 476 from the Central Hospital and 35 from the Eastern Hospital. The laws governing the commitment of patients to the Central Hospital for the Insane and the expense of clothing and transportation apply also to this hospital.

## The Indiana Village for Epileptics New Castle

The Village for Epileptics was authorized by an act approved March 6, 1905, and a 1,245-acre site near Newcastle was purchased one year later. The purpose of the institution is "the scientific treatment, education, employment and custody of epileptics" (Laws, 1905, p. 483). The first patient was received September 16, 1907. All epileptics having a legal settlement in the State are admissible, on commitment by the circuit court. The petition for commitment must be filed by "a reputable citizen of the county." A medical examination is conducted by two physicians appointed by the court. Hopeful cases have the preference in all admissions. No hopelessly or violently insane person can be received. If not otherwise provided, clothing is furnished, first by the clerk of the circuit court at county expense, and afterward by the institution. In the latter event, the State is reimbursed by the county. The traveling or incidental expenses of both patients and attendants to and from the Village are paid by the county. Except for the clothing account, the institution is maintained by the State.

## The Hospital for Treatment of Tuberculosis Rockville

By an act approved March 8, 1907, the General Assembly authorized the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis (Laws, 1907, p. 198). The commission created by the act selected a site, containing 504 acres, four miles east of Rockville and

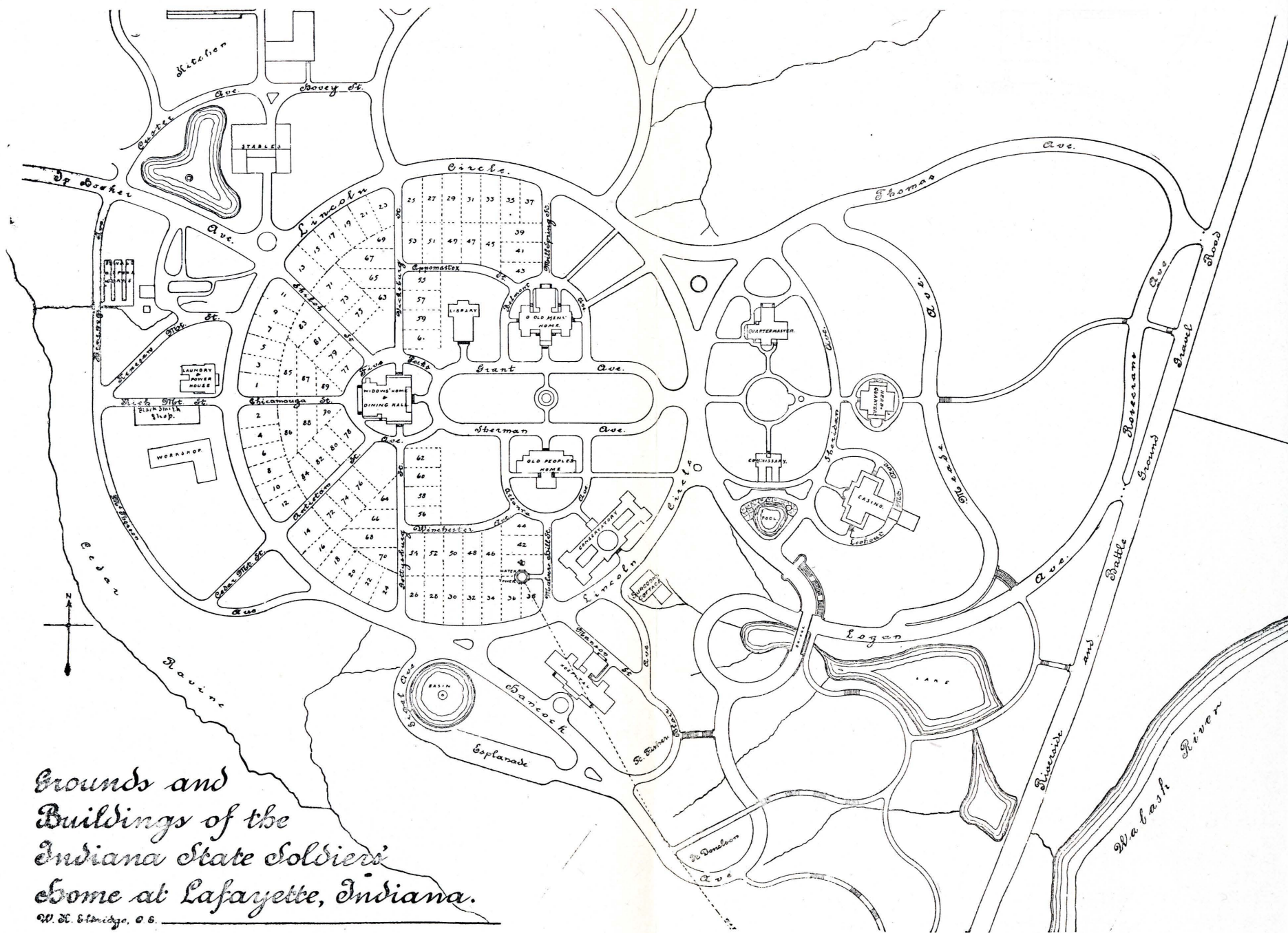




**Soldiers' Home, General View From Tower**



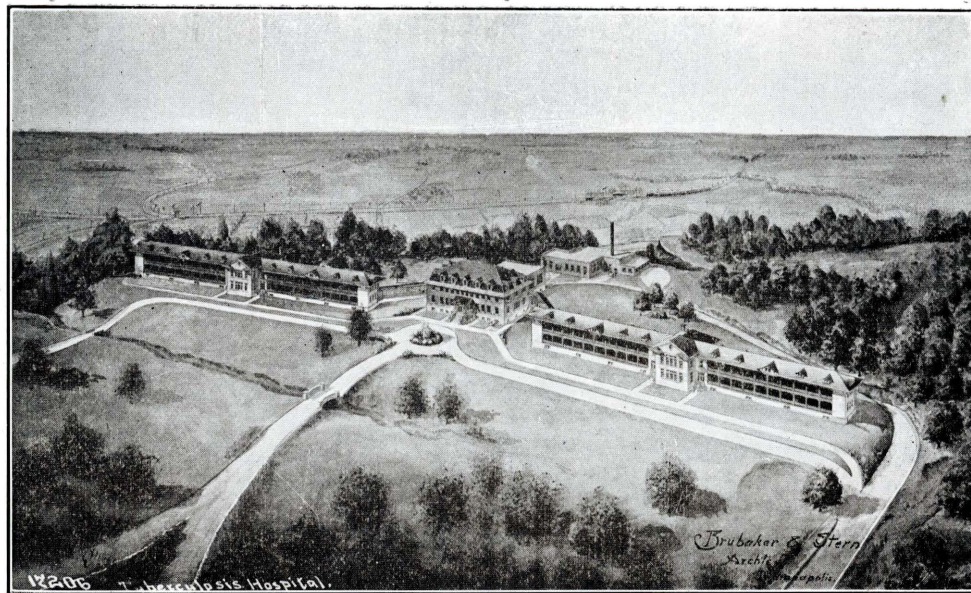




Grounds and  
 Buildings of the  
 Indiana State Soldiers'  
 Home at Lafayette, Indiana.

W. H. Stedinger, O. S.



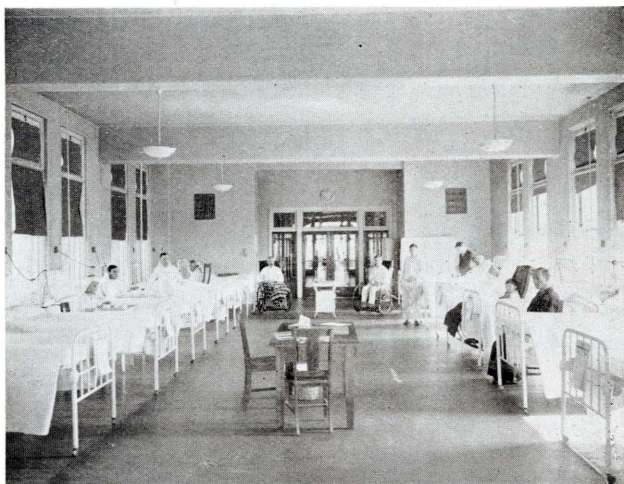


State Hospital for Treatment of Tuberculosis, Rockville



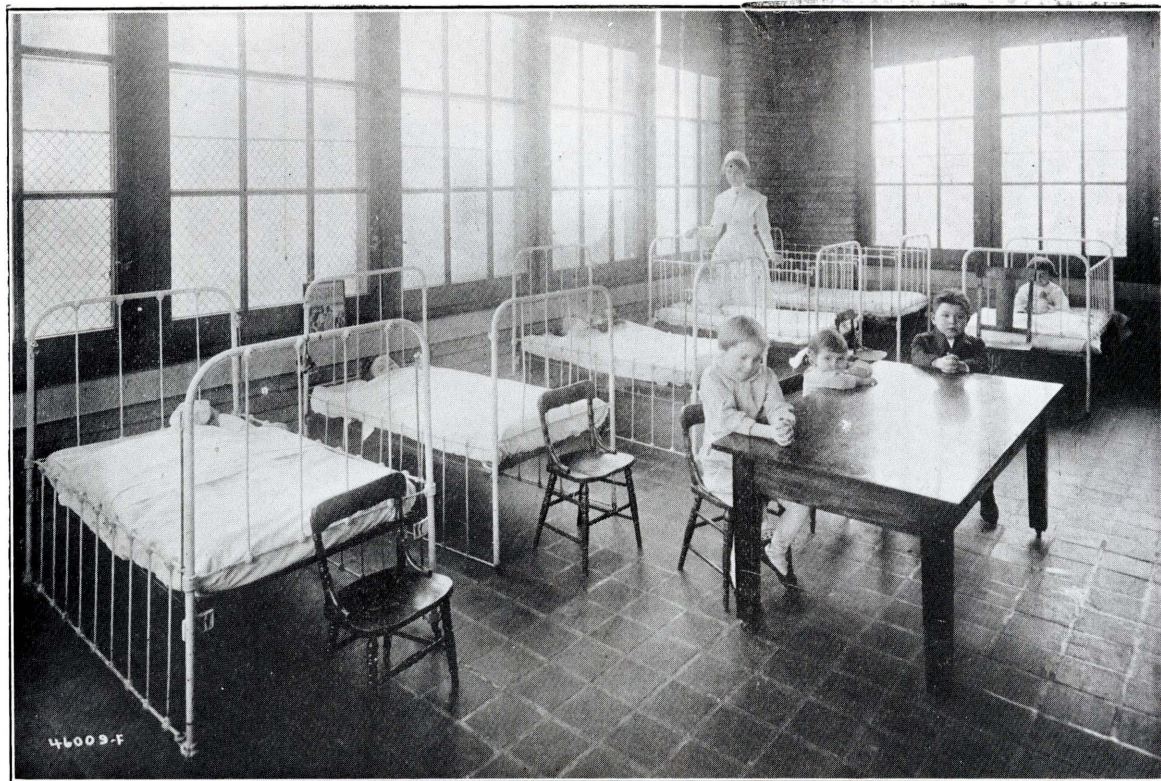


The Robert W. Long Hospital of Indiana University, Indianapolis



The Robert W. Long Hospital, Indianapolis. General Ward





The Robert W. Long Hospital, Indianapolis, Children's Sun Parlor Ward



purchased it in September, 1908. The hospital was opened April 1, 1911.

Only such persons, having legal settlement, as are afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis can be received. The law gives preference to indigent or partially indigent citizens. Such persons are received on the certificate of the township trustee as to their ability, or inability, to pay, and of a physician that the disease is in the incipient stage. If there is room in the hospital, after indigent and partially indigent patients are provided for, other citizens may be received at their own expense. The hospital charges not to exceed \$9.00 per week for care and treatment. Whatever is not paid by the patients themselves is made up by the county, but the county has a right of action against pay patients and part-pay patients who neglect to pay the amount fixed in their application. There is no age limit. The superintendent is prohibited from accepting any patients whose disease is beyond the incipient stage. Traveling expenses of indigents to and from the hospital are paid by the township trustee from the poor fund. The State bears all the expense of maintaining the hospital.

## The Robert W. Long Hospital Indianapolis

The Robert W. Long Hospital of Indiana University was established through the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Long, their desire being to make it possible "for worthy persons of limited means from all parts of Indiana to secure hospital advantages and the services of the best physicians." Their bequest was accepted by the General Assembly of 1911, and the faith of the State was pledged to carry out its object (Laws, 1911, chapter 8). The hospital was opened June 15, 1914. The trustees of Indiana University are charged with its administration. A training school for nurses is conducted, and the University Department of Social Service has its office in the building.

The hospital is located at No. 1076 West Michigan Street, about one mile from the center of the city of Indianapolis. It is open to patients requiring medical, surgical, orthopedic or obstetrical care. All persons who are wards of the State and persons who are certified by township trustees or other qualified authorities to be unable to pay, are admitted and cared for free of charge. Pay patients are received at rates fixed by the management.

The hospital is maintained from an annual state appropriation of \$50,000 and from receipts from pay patients.

## The Indiana State Farm Putnamville

The Indiana State Farm for male misdemeanants corresponds in purpose to the Correctional Department of the Woman's Prison. Both are designed to receive persons convicted of misdemeanor, who under previous laws served their sentence in county jails.

The State Farm is located on a tract of 1,602 acres, about three-fourths of a mile west of Putnamville and six miles south of Greencastle.

It was established by authority of Chapter 236, Acts of 1913, following the recommendation of a legislative commission, created by Concurrent Resolution No. 4, General Assembly of 1911. A commission, appointed May 30, 1913, by Governor Samuel M. Ralston, purchased the site and made its report to the Governor April 28, 1914. The Board of State Charities, under date of May 4, 1914, formally approved the site, as provided by law. The first board of trustees was appointed August 17, 1914.

The law provided that the preliminary construction should be done by prisoners from the State Prison and the Reformatory. The first to arrive were 24 men from the State Prison, November 30, 1914. They were housed in tents. Twelve men were transferred from the Reformatory February 11, 1915. By April 12, 1915, a store room, a kitchen and dining room and one dormitory building were ready for use, and the farm received its first committed men on that day. Up to the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1915, 73 counties had sent prisoners there, 1,174 in all. The greatest number present any one day to that time was 606.

This is an industrial farm colony. It is being built and its many activities are being carried on by the prisoners themselves. The law governing commitments reads as follows (Laws, 1913, Chapter 236, Section 8):

"It shall be the duty of all judges of circuit, superior, criminal and city courts to commit thereto so far as the capacity of the institution will permit, all male persons who are above the age of commitment to the Indiana Boys' School, who have been convicted of the violation of any criminal law of this State, or of any ordinance, the punishment for which now consists of imprisonment in any county jail or workhouse. And any male person not subject to commitment to said Indiana Boys' School, who shall be fined, for violation of any criminal law or ordinance and who upon failing to pay such fine and costs would otherwise be committed to any county jail or workhouse, to lay out such fine and costs, shall be committed to said State Farm; and all laws relating to confinement of male persons for failure to pay fine and costs in any county jail or workhouse shall apply to the confinement of such prisoners at said State Farm: Provided, however, That when the imprisonment adjudged is sixty days or less, or where the fine and costs assessed by any court where not paid or replevied, would not require the defendant to serve more than sixty days in any county jail or workhouse, the court trying such case shall have discretion to commit such defendant either to the State Farm or to the jail or workhouse of the proper county."

The maintenance expenses are paid by the State. Transportation to the farm is paid by the counties. The expense of returning a discharged prisoner to the place of his commitment or to such place equally distant as he may choose to go, is paid by the State and reimbursed by the counties.

## The State Institutions

	Post Office	Establish- ment au- thorized	Opened	Capacity	Real Es- tate No. Acres
Central Hospital for Insane	Indianapolis	1844	November 21, 1848	1,500	160
Northern Hospital for Insane	Logansport	1883	July 1, 1888	1,000	280.35
Eastern Hospital for Insane	Richmond	1883	August 4, 1890	867	769.2
Southern Hospital for Insane	Evansville	1883	October 30, 1890	870	275
Southeastern Hospital for Insane	North Madison	1905	August 1, 1910	1,050	363.79
Soldiers' Home	Lafayette	1895	July 1, 1896	1,090	194.03
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home	Knightstown	1867	June 15, 1867	600	242
School for Feeble-Minded Youth	Fort Wayne	1879	*Nov. 1, 1879	1,300	564.42
Village for Epileptics	New Castle	1905	September 16, 1907	314	1,246
Tuberculosis Hospital	Rockville	1907	April 1, 1911	100	504
Robert W. Long Hospital	Indianapolis	1911	June 15, 1914	106	20
State School for Deaf	Indianapolis	1844	*October 1, 1844	320	76.93
Indiana School for Blind	Indianapolis	1847	February 1853	150	7.68
State Prison	Michigan City	1859	April 5, 1860	1,400	101
Indiana Reformatory	Jeffersonville	1821	November 1, 1822	1,100	29.5
State Farm	Greencastle R. R. 7	1913	April 12, 1915	800	1,602
Indiana Woman's Prison	Indianapolis	1869	October 4, 1873	150	15.61
Indiana Girls' School	Indianapolis R. R. 18	1869	*October 4, 1873	304	127.5
Indiana Boys' School	Plainfield	1867	January 1, 1868	560	527.28

\*State School for Deaf removed to present location October 11, 1911; Indiana Girls' School, July 11, 1907; the School for Feeble-Minded Youth, July 8, 1890.



## The State Institutions

Statistics of Inmates, Officers and Employees, and Expenditures, Year Ending September 30, 1915.

Institution	Average Number of Officers and Employees	Inmates			Expenditures			Average Per Capita Cost*
		Number Enrolled Sept. 30, '15	Number Present Sept. 30, '15	Average Daily Attendance	Main- tenance	Extraor- dinary Im- provements	Total	
Central Hospital for Insane, Indianapolis.....	349.62	1,687	1,542	1,539.60	\$362,802.28	\$9,928.46	\$372,834.94	\$236.30
Northern Hospital for Insane, Logansport.....	199.55	1,099	974	958.27	196,184.14	61,552.87	257,737.01	261.73
Eastern Hospital for Insane, Richmond.....	172.3	874	853	845.43	172,191.04	18,008.03	190,199.07	203.67
Southern Hospital for Insane, Evansville.....	129.88	832	801	777.47	145,019.14	.....	145,019.14	186.52
Southeastern Hospital for Insane, North Madison....	191.	1,190	1,135	1,096.19	214,102.04	5,688.45	219,790.49	195.31
Soldiers' Home, Lafayette.....	207.	1,461	938	916.	200,029.11	5,150.90	205,179.11	218.37
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Knightstown	96.	508	466	445.75	108,072.83	1,903.95	109,976.78	247.44
School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Fort Wayne.....	190.32	1,312	1,290	1,282.49	189,152.51	18,211.24	207,363.75	147.49
Village for Epileptics, New Castle.....	56.84	238	231	227.97	59,996.22	101,531.85	161,528.07	263.17
Tuberculosis Hospital, Rockville.....	10.09	135	135	126.33	69,120.39	1,616.35	60,736.74	467.98
Robert W. Long Hospital, Indianapolis.....	59.	89	89	69.	76,263.90	.....	76,263.90	1,105.27
State School for Deaf, Indianapolis.....	94.	307	280	298.35	93,347.00	.....	93,347.00	312.88
Indiana School for Blind, Indianapolis.....	55.	122	122	116.84	43,467.29	10,880.37	54,347.66	372.02
State Prison, Michigan City.....	81.	1,351	1,351	1,231.76	194,908.25	23,019.56	217,927.81	158.16
Indiana Reformatory, Jeffersonville.....	83.98	1,275	1,275	1,168.13	216,004.02	38,414.17	254,418.19	184.92
Indiana State Farm, Putnamville.....	21.91	604	604	439.95	53,598.72	50,799.46	104,398.18	121.83
Indiana Woman's Prison, Indianapolis.....	17.	165	165	122.78	31,751.85	.....	31,751.85	258.61
Indiana Girls' School, Clermont.....	74.	317	317	305.48	80,158.41	12,076.15	92,234.56	262.40
Indiana Boys' School, Plainfield.....	67.50	553	553	556.50	117,863.50	.....	117,863.50	211.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,999.39</b>	<b>14,119</b>	<b>13,121</b>	<b>12,524.31</b>	<b>\$2,614,936.84</b>	<b>\$337,810.91</b>	<b>2,972,747.75</b>	<b>\$208.79</b>

\*Based on average daily attendance and expenditures for maintenance, including administration, subsistence, clothing, repairs and office, domestic and outdoor departments.

# Social Legislation

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1891-1915

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The laws mentioned below have been enacted since the creation of the Board of State Charities in 1889. Many of them are the direct result of the board's recommendations; others have had its active support. It is gratifying to know that in all these years few undesirable charity laws have been placed upon the statute books, and that the majority of such have later been amended or repealed.

1891

Amendment to board of children's guardians law extending its provisions to counties of more than 75,000 inhabitants.

Industrial education of pupils of state schools for blind, deaf, and feeble-minded taken out of hands of contractors.

Employment in a coal mine of boys under fourteen years of age or females of any age prohibited.

An amendment to the law providing for the establishment of an orphan's home by adjoining counties.

Repeal of the law permitting the admission of pay patients to the state hospitals for the insane.

A law fixing the salaries of state prison wardens and deputy wardens and prohibiting the retention of perquisites.

A law prohibiting any officer of a state institution from selling or giving to another officer or appropriating to his own use the institution's slops or offal.

1893

The board of children's guardians law extended to counties having more than 50,000 inhabitants.

An act further regulating hours of labor for children under fourteen years of age.

An act regulating admission of children to orphan asylums and their placement on indenture.

An act regulating punishments in state prisons.

An act authorizing condemnation and purchase of land and right of way by the state institutions for the disposition of sewage.

An act empowering the Governor to appoint all state institution officers.

An act requiring the two state prisons to print and distribute biennial reports.

An act raising the age of consent to fourteen years.

An act prohibiting the sale or gift of tobacco or of any preparation of tobacco to any child or children under sixteen years of age.

## 1895

Appointment of non-partisan boards of trustees for state hospitals for insane and institutions for blind and deaf, not more than 9 of the 18 trustees to be of the same political party. Merit system in employment of officers.

Commission appointed to investigate use of convict labor on highways.

An act regulating sale of convict-made goods.

Establishment of Indiana State Soldiers' Home.

Transfer of insane persons from state prisons to hospitals for insane.

An act regulating insanity inquests.

An act providing for police matrons in cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Poor relief reports. (First law looking to supervision of outdoor poor relief.)

An act placing the appointment of directors of the state prisons in the hands of a board composed of the Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Attorney General.

An act providing for the return to the jail of their respective counties of prisoners released from the state prisons and prohibiting the payment to them of any sum of money by either the State or the county.

## 1897

An act requiring competitive bids for supplies of state institutions.

Time fixed to abolish contract labor in state prisons.

Compulsory education.

Factory inspection and child labor.

State prisons for men prohibited from receiving federal prisoners.

Establishment of Indiana Reformatory.

Appointment of state prison trustees placed in Governor's hands.

Indeterminate sentence and parole law for State Prison and Reformatory.

An act providing for better care of dependent children and placing them under state supervision.

An act requiring township overseers of the poor to levy a tax on property in their respective townships to reimburse the county for money advanced on account of poor relief. (Second poor relief law.)

An act creating the State Labor Commission.

Clothing, money and railroad ticket provided for discharged prisoners.

Impeachment of public officers.



Appointment of legislative committee to visit state institutions and report to General Assembly.

Law governing appointment of trustees of state insane hospitals and institutions for blind and deaf, to provide that not more than 12 (formerly 9) of the 18 should be of the same political party.

## 1899

Establishment of boards of county charities.

Amendment to compulsory education act.

An act regulating contract labor in the State Prison.

An act regulating the importation of dependent children.

The parole law made applicable to prisoners sentenced prior to enactment of indeterminate sentence law.

A child labor law.

Change in name of "Reform School for Girls" to "Industrial School for Girls."

Amendment to act providing clothing for discharged prisoners.

Poor asylum administration.

Township poor relief law embodying charity organization principles. (Third law.)

County and township reform measures.

Bi-partisan board of trustees for Indiana Reformatory.

Salaried boards of trustees for Hospitals for Insane, Institutions for Blind and Deaf, Soldiers' Home, and Indiana Reformatory.

Indeterminate sentence and parole law extended to Woman's Prison.

A law requiring state institutions to make to the Governor semi-annual reports of receipts and earnings.

## 1901

Codification of poor relief laws.

Board of children's guardians law extended to every county in the State.

Compulsory education. (New law.)

Jail matron for each county of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Retention of children in poor asylums limited to sixty days.

Appropriation for boards of county charities.

An act regulating insanity inquests.

The board of trustees of the School for Feeble-Minded Youth authorized to fix compensation of the superintendent.

An act reducing the maximum age limit for admission of children to the School for Feeble-Minded Youth from eighteen to sixteen, and making provision for custodial care of feeble-minded women.

Children of soldiers and sailors of Spanish and Philippine wars admitted to Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

A law providing that the death penalty shall be executed at the State Prison only.

Parole law extended to Woman's Prison inmates sentenced prior to enactment of indeterminate sentence law.

## 1903

Juvenile court with paid probation officers, for every county in the State.

Provision for removal of Industrial School for Girls and the Institution for the Deaf to new locations.

Change in name of "Reform School for Boys" to "Indiana Boys' School." Change in form of commitment.

Placing agent for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

Wives and widows of soldiers and sailors of Spanish and Philippine wars to be admitted to Soldiers' Home.

Saloons within a mile of Soldiers' Home prohibited.

Appointment of commission to study county jail system and prison labor.

Establishment of State Board of Pardons.

An act concerning erection of county hospitals.

Appointment of commission to study needs of epileptics.

Limit of contracts for labor at State Prison extended to 1910.

Regulation of school transfers of dependent children.

## 1905

Provision for the establishment of the Indiana Village for Epileptics.

Provision for the establishment of the Southeastern Hospital for Insane.

Increased appropriations for the erection of a new Institution for the Deaf and a new Industrial School for Girls.

Establishment of trade schools, military drill and employment of inmates in the manufacture of goods on state account at the Indiana Reformatory.

Provision for a convict colony in connection with State Prison.

Allowance of transportation, clothing and money to men paroled from the State Prison.

Two amendments to the criminal code, requiring the transfer of convicted prisoners from the jail to the State Prison or Reformatory within five days after sentence is passed; and requiring that a woman shall accompany all women prisoners or insane patients to and from state institutions unless attended by a near male relative.

Provision for the confinement in a state hospital for insane of a defendant in a criminal cause found to be insane, and his return to the proper court for judgment when cured.

Extension of benefits of the State Soldiers' Home to army nurses.

Amendment to juvenile court law.

A law defining a "delinquent child," and providing for the punishment of any persons contributing to the delinquency of a child.

A law providing for a more strict regulation of the issuance of marriage licenses.

A commission to inquire into the need for the establishment by the State of a hospital for persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

The extension of the law concerning rape to cover carnal knowledge

of a woman who is insane, epileptic, idiotic, feeble-minded, a pauper, a poor asylum inmate, or an inmate of the Woman's Prison or Industrial School for Girls.

Anti-cigarette law.

## 1907

Dependent and neglected children made public wards by the juvenile court only; provision for punishment of parents or guardians responsible for the condition of children.

Amendment to 1903 law regulating school transfer of dependent children.

Amendments to 1897 dependent children law concerning cost of institutions and allowance for maintenance.

Amendments to township poor relief law concerning burial of soldiers and balances in the poor funds.

Free anti-toxin provided for the poor.

Inspection of plans and specifications for public buildings and advertisements for bids.

Amendment to the juvenile court law enabling the judge to hear causes in vacation.

An amendment to the contributory delinquency law, giving the juvenile court jurisdiction, providing for change of venue, etc.

A law providing for appeals from the juvenile court.

A minor change in the board of children's guardians law.

An act to establish the Indiana Hospital for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, appropriating thirty thousand dollars therefor.

Uniform, non-partisan management of state institutions.

Establishment of the Correctional Department of the Indiana Woman's Prison.

The State Prison binder twine plant authorized.

An act requiring the Reformatory board to recall or parole transferred prisoners recommended for parole by the State Prison board; also enabling the State Prison board to transfer to the Reformatory any prisoner improperly sentenced to the prison.

An act requiring counties to provide indigent insane persons committed to the state hospitals with clothing not to exceed thirty dollars in value.

An act changing the name of the Indiana Industrial School for Girls to the Indiana Girls' School.

An act to prevent trespassing on state grounds.

An act to prevent the exchange of articles between inmates of penal institutions and other persons.

State institutions authorized to secure crossings by condemnation proceedings.

A non-partisan board of health for the city of Indianapolis.

Exempting the Rose dispensary at Terre Haute and similar buildings from taxation.



Permitting cities which have no public hospitals to subsidize private hospitals.

Providing for the sterilization of confirmed criminals, idiots, rapists and imbeciles.

Life imprisonment for habitual criminals.

The maximum sentence for petit larceny increased from three years to eight years.

An act providing for adult probation.

An act making wife or family desertion a felony.

An act providing a penalty of two to fourteen years in the State Prison for any male person over seventeen years of age who enters a place of questionable character with a girl under eighteen years of age.

Raising the age of consent from fourteen to sixteen years.

## 1909

Provision for licensing all maternity hospitals and all child-caring institutions.

Public playgrounds.

Medical inspection of schools.

An act regulating the construction of tenement, lodging and apartment houses.

County jail supervision.

An amendment to the adult probation law.

Establishment of a hospital for insane criminals at the State Prison.

An act increasing the minimum age at which girls may be committed to the Indiana Girls' School and providing for the punishment of any one who causes or encourages a girl to violate any rule of the institution.

Uniform public accounting.

Regulation of the assignment of wages.

State employment bureau.

Provision for licensing employment agencies.

Extension of labor contracts at the State Prison to 1920.

Provision for paying expenses of a delegate from the board of county charities to the State Conference of Charities.

Minimum term for robbery increased from two to five years.

Counties authorized to pay sheriffs' in and out fees.

The state per capita allowance for maintenance of the State Soldiers' Home increased from \$12.50 to \$16.00 per month.

A tax for the maintenance of public hospitals in cities of the fourth and fifth class.

A law designed to enable an Indianapolis corporation to establish a hospital for sick and crippled children.

An amendment to the anti-cigarette law of 1905, making it apply to minors only.

An amendment to the compulsory school attendance law extending its benefits to blind and deaf children and another fixing August 1 as the date on which truant officers take office.

A law providing for the appointment of three members of the Indianapolis police force as humane officers.

A law permitting fraternal organizations to maintain homes, schools or hospitals for the benefit of their members.

## 1911

Child labor law re-enacted. Age limit extended under certain conditions to 16 years.

A law designed to prevent infant blindness.

A law regulating adoption of dependent and neglected children.

School facilities for institution inmates.

Medical inspection of school children. General law; optional.

Night schools for employed persons over 14 years of age.

Pasteur treatment for the poor, to be administered by the State Board of Health.

Salary and office expenses of trustee of Center Township, Marion Co., fixed.

Township business law amended.

A law creating the office of court matron.

A law defining pandering—so called "white slave law."

A law designed to protect persons under arrest from personal injury—so called "third degree" law.

County hospital law of 1907 amended.

A law making it possible for a state officer or department to be made a party defendant in any case where the State is made a beneficiary and the will is contested.

Eminent domain rights of state institutions.

Further regulation of State Soldiers' Home admissions and disposition of pensions.

Benefits of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home extended to orphans of soldiers and sailors in the regular service and to orphan grandchildren of soldiers and sailors.

New law governing admissions and commitments to the School for Feeble-Minded Youth.

A law requiring that all life sentences for men shall be served at the State Prison at Michigan City.

Reformatory trade school law of 1905 amended.

Indiana Girls' School commitment law of 1909 amended.

Commission created to investigate and report on advisability of establishing state farm for misdemeanants.

Donation of Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Long accepted by the State for the establishment of a general hospital for the sick poor.

Hospital for Insane Criminals law amended.

A law regulating payment of contractors' bills for erection of public buildings.

Employment agency law of 1909 amended and free state employment agencies established for cities of 50,000 population.

A commission created to investigate the needs for and methods of industrial and agricultural education.

A law designed to provide sanitary schoolhouses and requiring the teaching of hygiene.

Free kindergarten tax raised to two cents.

A law authorizing the establishment of public playgrounds, baths and comfort stations in Indianapolis.

Provision made for the establishment of a farm colony for the insane in connection with one of the state hospitals.

## 1913

The Indiana State Farm established.

The Indiana Girls' School commitment law amended; discharge age fixed at 20 years.

Penalty prescribed for contributing to the delinquency of a ward of the Indiana Girls' School.

Indiana Boys' School authorized to discharge inmates at the age of 18 years in certain cases.

An act regulating the purchase of real estate by state institutions.

An act providing that unemployed inmates of the Indiana Reformatory and State Prison may be worked upon the public highways.

Electrocution substituted for hanging and the State Prison designated as the only place in which the death penalty shall be inflicted.

The establishment of county general hospitals and county tuberculosis hospitals authorized.

A detention home in Marion county for insane, epileptic and feeble-minded persons, pending their hearing or admission to county or state institutions, authorized.

A new law governing admissions to the hospital for insane criminals.

The juvenile court law amended definitely establishing a juvenile court in each county, and further regulating methods of procedure.

The poor asylum administration law of 1899 amended, extending the superintendent's term of office to four years, requiring the commissioners to visit the asylum quarterly and making other important changes.

A law adding a fine in any sum not exceeding \$1,000 to the penalty for the crime of rape.

Provision for the encouragement, maintenance and supervision of vocational and educational training in industries, agriculture, and domestic science.

A new tenement law applicable to all incorporated cities.

The compulsory school attendance law re-enacted, one of the new features being that children from 14 to 16 years of age, if not actually and regularly employed during school hours, must be in school.

An enabling act looking to the establishment of a state home for the temporary care of normal dependent children.

A law prohibiting the selling, buying, receiving or using of cigarettes by any person under 21 years of age.

The public playground law extended to all incorporated cities.



A tax levy authorized for the maintenance of public bath houses and swimming pools in cities of certain size.

The free use of school houses as social centers sanctioned.

Greater restrictions placed about the business of petty money lenders and the sale of cocaine and other harmful drugs.

A new law on family desertion and non-support.

The law of 1889, for the adoption of abandoned children, amended.

## 1915

Penalty prescribed for escaping from the Indiana State Farm or from the custody of an officer on the way to the Farm.

Grandchildren of soldiers or sailors whose father or mother has been committed to an asylum for the insane added to the list of children eligible to admission to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

Soldiers' Home law changed to permit the board of trustees to use, for the comfort of members, receipts from pensions heretofore turned in to the state treasury.

Indiana Reformatory parole board required to parole transferred prisoners when the recommendation of the State Prison board is approved by the Governor.

An act requiring all state institutions, subject to the approval of the Board of Public Printing, to purchase their own printing, binding, stationery and supplies instead of through the Board of Public Printing.

The time of appointing attendance and probation officers changed to May 1st each year.

The maximum allowance for boarding children made public wards increased to 40 cents per day, per child.

A law fixing the amount which township trustees may spend for clerk hire, office rent, stationery and supplies.

A workmen's compensation act.

The family support law of 1913 amended and a new act, the so-called "lazy husband" act, establishing the principle of payment of a prisoner's earnings to his dependents.

An act providing for the registration of every case of tuberculosis and compelling the disinfection of premises following the death or removal of a tubercular person.

The board of trustees of the State School for the Blind made ex-officio a board of industrial aid for the blind; the State and its political divisions required to purchase articles produced.

Penalty imposed upon beggars who represent themselves to be blind or deaf or suffering from any physical defect or infirmity.

A law for the abatement of houses of prostitution.

An act defining the crime of burglary, fixing two degrees and prescribing penalties.

Provision for the burial at public expense of soldiers, sailors, marines, their wives or widows, previous restrictions being removed.

## The Insane

All insane persons residing in Indiana and having a legal settlement in any of its counties are entitled by law to maintenance and medical treatment in the insane hospital of their district, at the expense of the State. If indigent, they are furnished clothing by their respective counties. There are no pay patients. An insanity inquest is held by a justice of the peace and two reputable practicing physicians of the county, selected by either the justice or the judge of the circuit court. A statement of the finding is filed with the clerk of the circuit court, and if the hospital is able to receive the patient, he is transferred thereto by the sheriff. All women patients, unless accompanied by a near male relative, must have a woman attendant.

If a patient's admission to the state hospital is delayed, it is the duty of the clerk of the circuit court to direct how he shall be cared for until he can be admitted. In the language of the law, he may, "if necessary, direct his confinement in the county jail; and if all things needful for his comfort and proper care be not otherwise supplied, he shall furnish them, and the same shall be paid out of the county treasury." (Burns' R. S., 1914, Sec. 3712.)

Under an act approved March 15, 1913, Marion County, containing the city of Indianapolis, is permitted to establish a detention home for the temporary care of insane, feeble-minded or epileptic persons pending a hearing or their admission to a state institution. So far such a home has not been established. The custom followed in all the counties is to confine such persons in the jail or poor asylum, if relatives or friends are unable to provide for them.

The State is divided, for hospital purposes, into five districts. The central district has 22 counties, and a hospital at Indianapolis; the northern, 16 counties and a hospital at Logansport; the eastern, 16 counties and a hospital at Richmond; the southern, 15 counties and a hospital at Evansville; the southeastern, 23 counties and a hospital at North Madison.

These five hospitals operate under the same law so far as commitment of patients is concerned. The Central hospital has authority to discharge incurable patients, but the other four are permitted to discharge recovered patients only. One result is that the four newer hospitals are gradually becoming filled with a class of patients for whom there is little, if any, hope of recovery, while cases of acute insanity

are necessarily denied admission for lack of room. To meet this condition the Board of State Charities recommends the establishment of colony farms for the harmless, able-bodied insane. One such farm, containing 421 acres, was purchased by the state in 1913 and placed under the management of the Eastern Hospital for Insane at Richmond.

The following table indicates the growth of State care of the insane:

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE

FROM	CENTRAL	NORTHERN	EASTERN	SOUTHERN	SOUTH-EASTERN	TOTAL
1848 to 1850	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
1851 to 1860	1,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,812
1861 to 1870	2,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,467
1871 to 1880	4,746	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,746
1881 to 1890	7,272	732	316	.....	.....	8,320
1891 to 1900	5,059	1,864	1,170	1,477	.....	9,570
1901 to 1910	4,896	2,297	1,479	1,638	33*	10,343
1911 to 1915	1,981	1,179	919	897	1,645	6,621
TOTAL	28,395	6,072	3,884	4,012	1,678*	44,041

\*In addition, 511 patients were received by transfer from the Central and Eastern hospitals.

There is a little unavoidable duplication in the above table owing to transfers from one hospital to another.

On September 30, 1915, there were 6,293 known insane in the State. There were 5,821 in public institutions, 472 outside public institutions. There were 5,305 in state hospitals, 988 without state care.

These figures are classified by districts and institutions in the following tables:

THE INSANE IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

DISTRICT	Hospital Capacity	State Hospitals	County Poor Asylums	County Jails	TOTAL
Central	1,500	1,542	300	12	1,854
Northern	1,000	974	31	12	1,017
Eastern	867	853	60	16	929
Southern	870	801	32	4	837
Southeastern	1,050	1,135	47	2	1,184
TOTAL	5,287	5,305	470*	46	5,821

\*Of this number 230 were in the Marion County Asylum for Incurable Insane



## The Insane Not in Public Institutions

DISTRICT	On Furlough from State Hospitals	At home or with friends. Reported by County Clerk	TOTAL
Central	145	21	166
Northern	125	9	134
Eastern	21	51	72
Southern	31	3	34
Southeastern	55	11	66
TOTAL	377	95	472

There are two other public institutions for the insane besides the five state hospitals. The Marion county Asylum for the Incurable Insane was opened at Julietta in June, 1900. The Legislature of 1901 passed an act legalizing the action of the board of county commissioners in establishing it. The other institution referred to is the Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals at Michigan City mention of which is made in the chapter on state institutions.

Concerning the insane in county institutions, the Board of State Charities in its report for the year ending September 30, 1909, says:

"Nothing in our entire system of public charities is more distressing than the enforced presence of insane persons in county poor asylums and jails. These institutions lack proper facilities for caring for them. The secretary of this board, on a recent visit to an asylum, found an insane woman locked in a cell in the men's department of the custodial building. She had no privacy whatever. It is true that many harmless cases which do not require special care are to be found in the asylums. They are able to do some light work, they have outdoor exercise and on the whole fare very well. It is true also that more and more of the counties are erecting separate buildings at their poor asylums for this class, and some of these are admirably adapted to simple custodial care. But let the buildings be never so well planned and constructed and the administration even above the average, the patients still lack the scientific treatment that would be theirs in the state hospitals and their chances of recovery are slight indeed. There is also to be considered the injustice of turning into an insane asylum the only home the public provides for the aged and sick poor.

"In the jails the conditions are more hopeless still. It is to these institutions that the more violent cases are taken. For the most part they are in the first stages of insanity. Prompt hospital treatment might save them. Were they convicted of crime and sentenced to state's prison they would under the law be removed within five days.

But they are insane and the State has not provided for immediate admission to a hospital; and so they must wait, and the time of their waiting sometimes runs into years. Their lot is solitary imprisonment in a cell, often dark and gloomy and unsanitary; or, if they leave the cell for the corridor, they are subjected to the torment and ridicule of the other prisoners. Some of these insane have committed suicide in jail; others have beaten their poor bodies against the bars or fallen and bruised themselves upon the floor; sometimes they assault their fellow prisoners and even murder them.

"Surely this is a sad lack of foresight. Our inadequate provision means that many who might be restored to reason become lifelong burdens to themselves, their families and the public. As this board has previously stated, Indiana has done well, but not all she should do. She should provide and keep available a bed for each 500 of her population if she would treat the problem of insanity in the proper way."

# Insane Hospital Districts

Division of the State for Insane Hospital Purposes as redistricted by Governor Thomas R. Marshall, June 8, 1911, under Authority of Laws 1889, page 292.



## DISTR CT

## POPULATION CENSUS OF 1910

## HOSPITAL (POST OFFICE)

1. Central
2. Northern
3. Eastern
4. Southern
5. Southeastern

806,942  
508,474  
461,429  
407,878  
516,153

Indianapolis  
Logansport  
Richmond  
Evansville  
North Madison





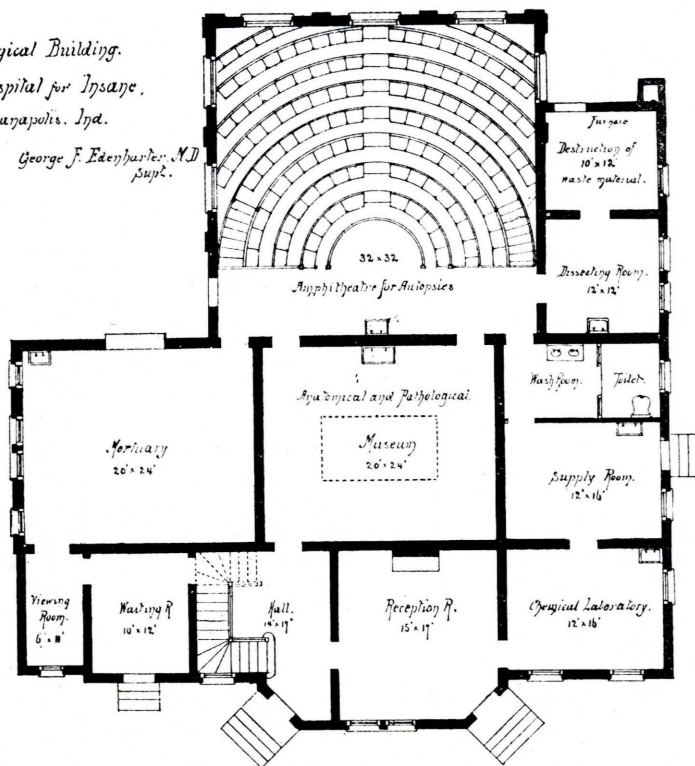
*Erected 1847*

**Central Hospital for the Insane, Indianapolis. Department for Men**

*Additions Erected 1873*

*Pathological Building.  
Central Hospital for Insane,  
Indianapolis, Ind.*

*George F. Edenharber, M.D.  
Supt.*



*First Floor.*

*Erected 1895*

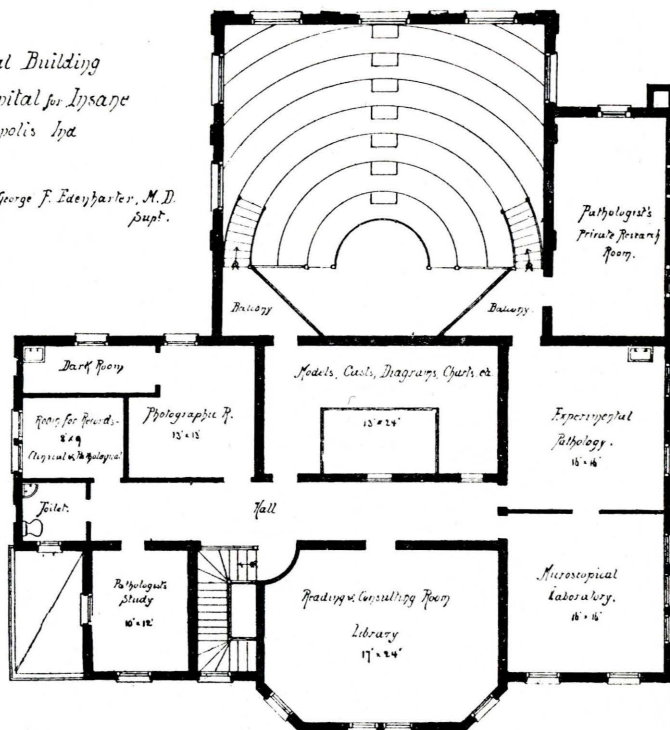
*Dedicated Dec. 18, 1896*

**Central Hospital for Insane, Indianapolis. Pathological Department**

This department provides the medical staff of the hospital with facilities for the accurate determination of the character of diseases met with in institutional life. Indiana University School of Medicine, with the co-operation of the institution and staff, presents annually through this department a course of clinical lectures and demonstrations in mental and nervous diseases.

*Pathological Building  
Central Hospital for Insane  
Indianapolis Ind*

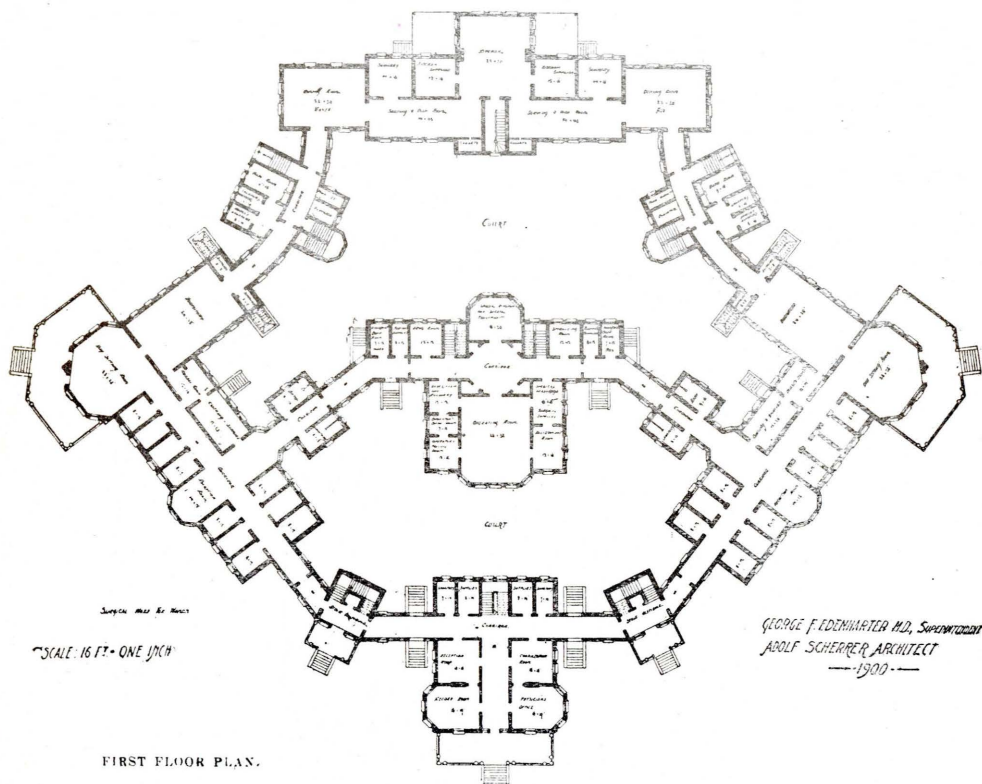
*George F. Edey, M.D.  
Supt.*



*Second Floor.*

**Central Hospital for Insane, Indianapolis. Pathological Department**

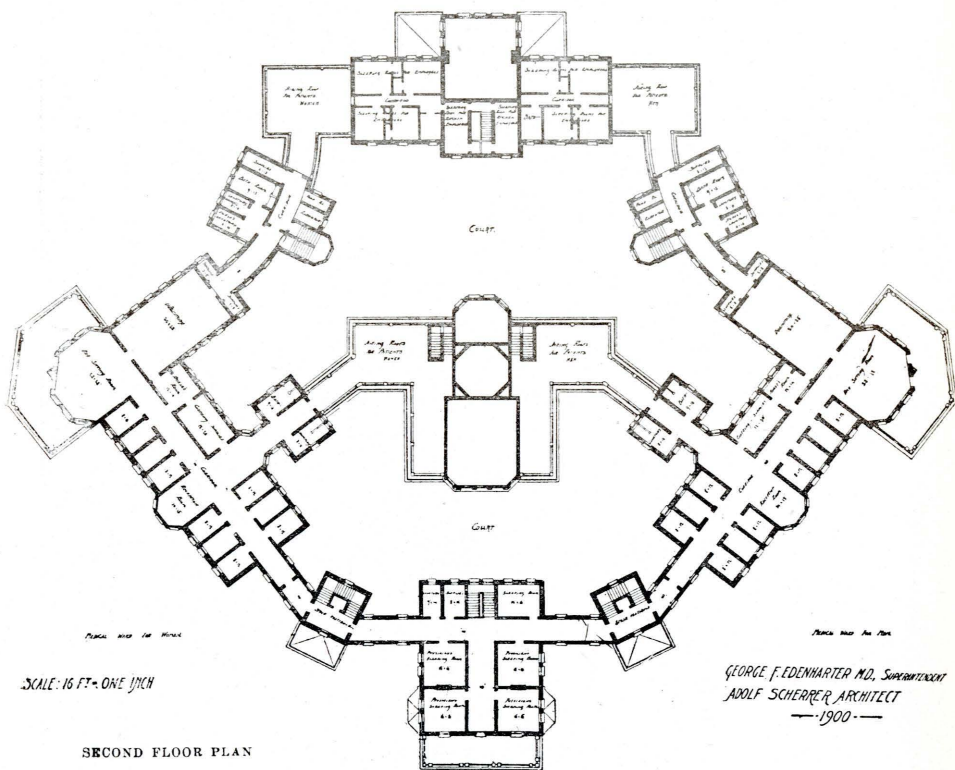




Erected 1901

Designed by George F. Edenharter, M. D., Supt.

Central Hospital for Insane, Indianapolis, Hospital for "Sick" Insane.



Central Hospital for Insane, Indianapolis. Hospital for "Sick" Insane.

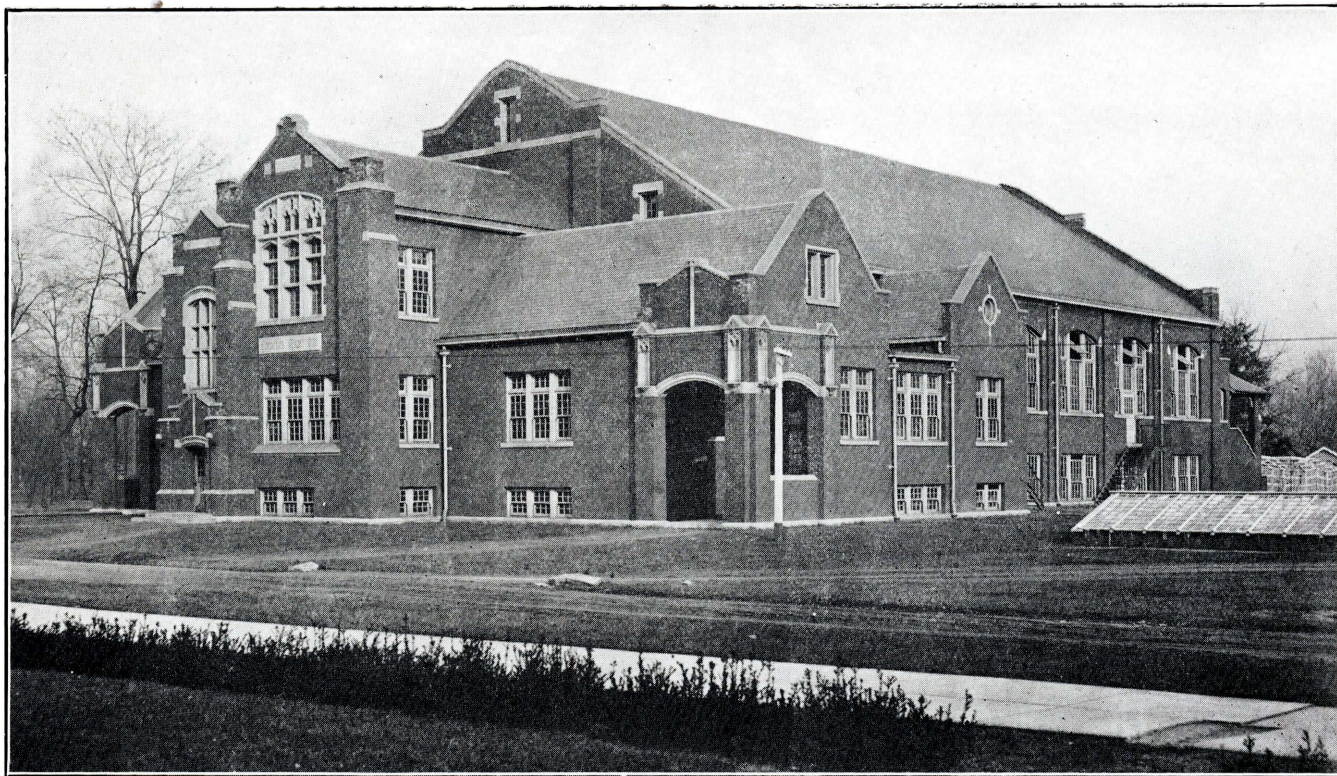


*Erected 1875-78*

**Central Hospital for Insane, Indianapolis. Department for Women**

*Capacity 873*



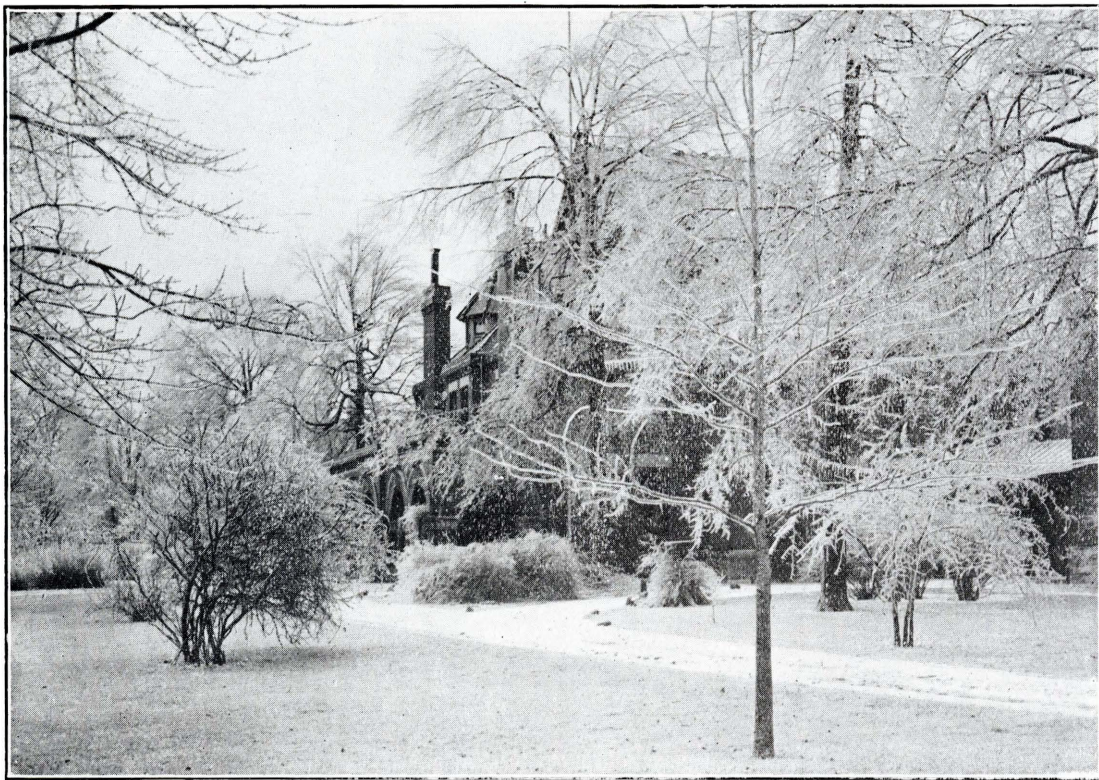


*Erected 1912*

**Central Hospital for Insane, Indianapolis.**

*Designed by George F. Edenharter, M, D., Supt.*  
**Chapel and Amusement Hall**





The Northern Hospital for Insane, Logansport.

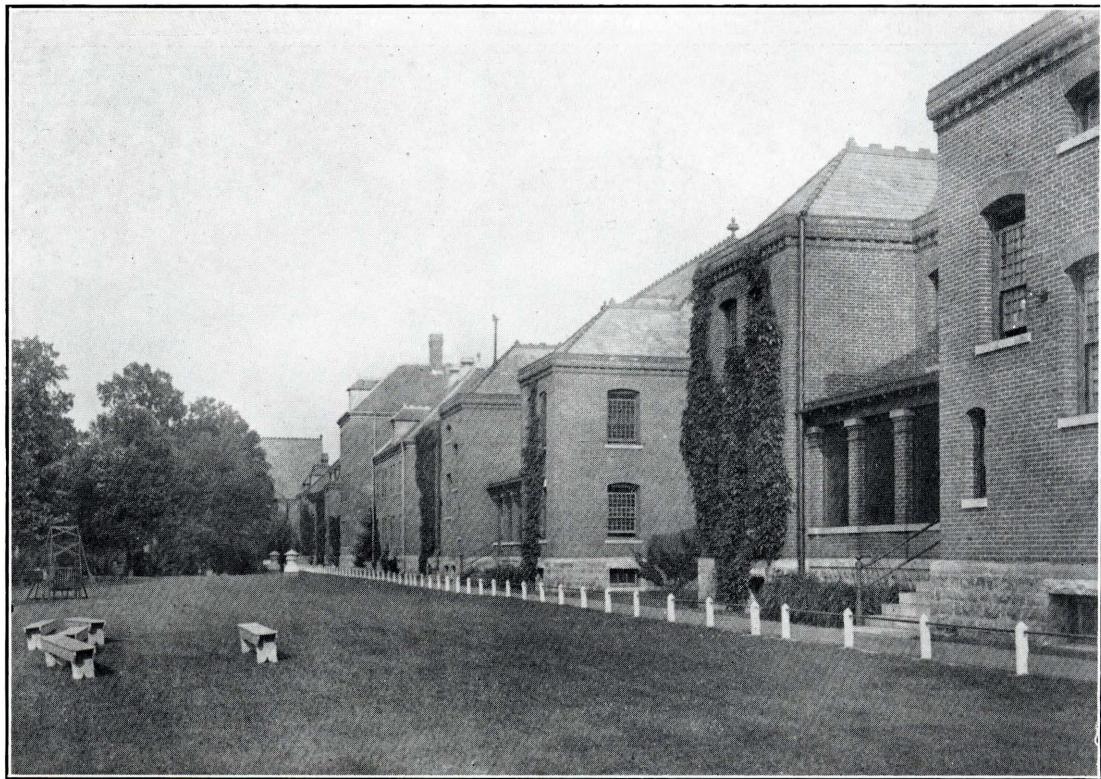
Administration Building



The Northern Hospital for Insane, Logansport.

Patients' Day Room





The Northern Hospital for Insane, Logansport.

Cottages, Department for Men.



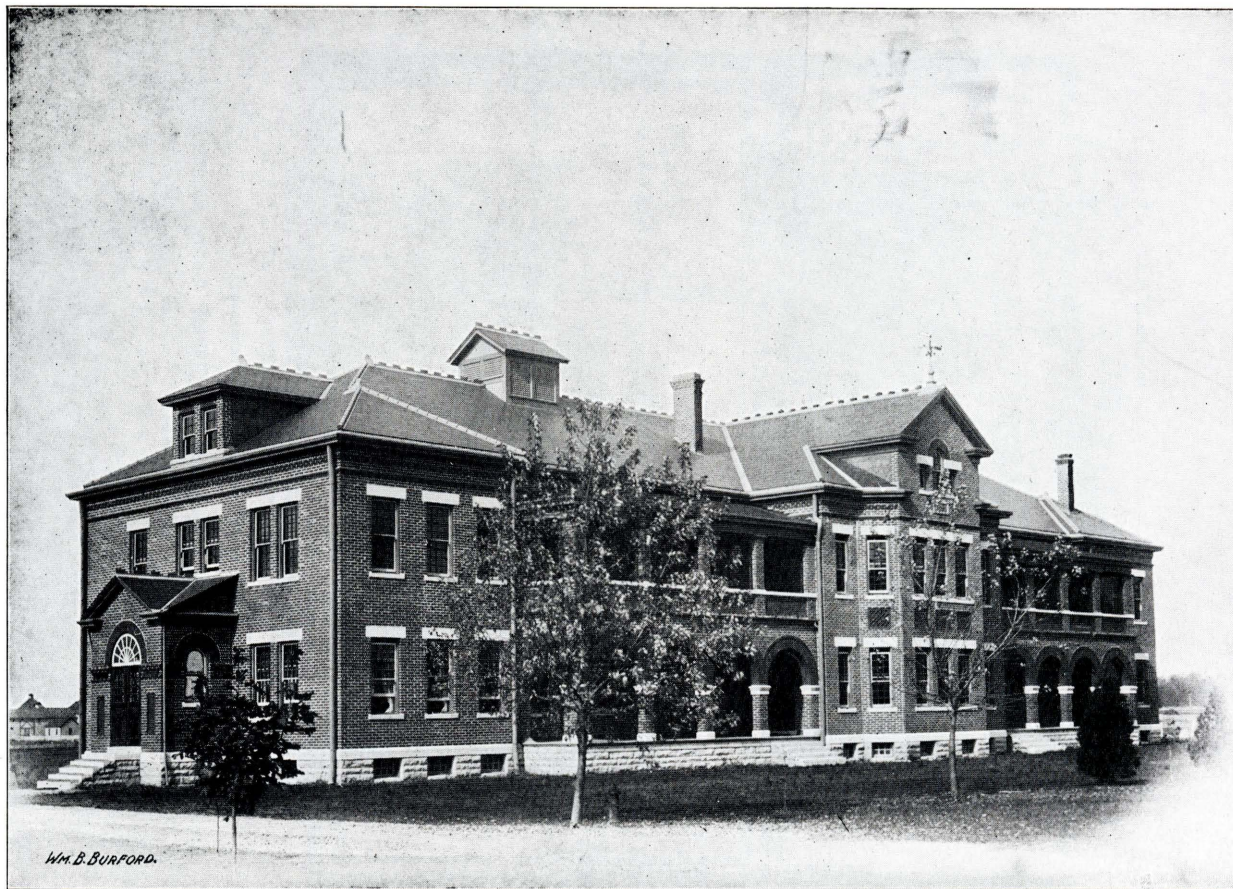
The Northern Hospital for Insane, Logansport. Patients in the Grove





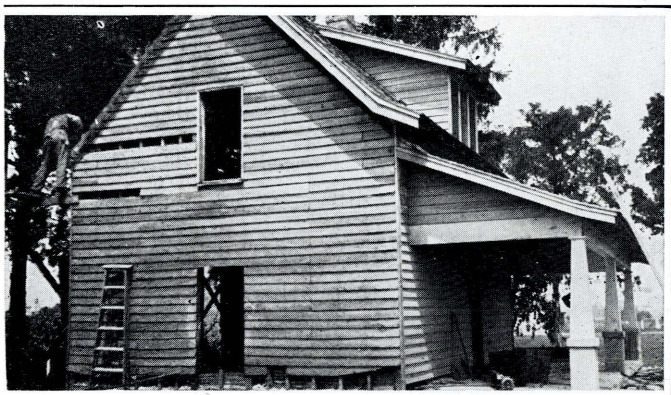
Eastern Hospital for Insane, Richmond. Woman's Hospital





Eastern Hospital for Insane, Richmond.

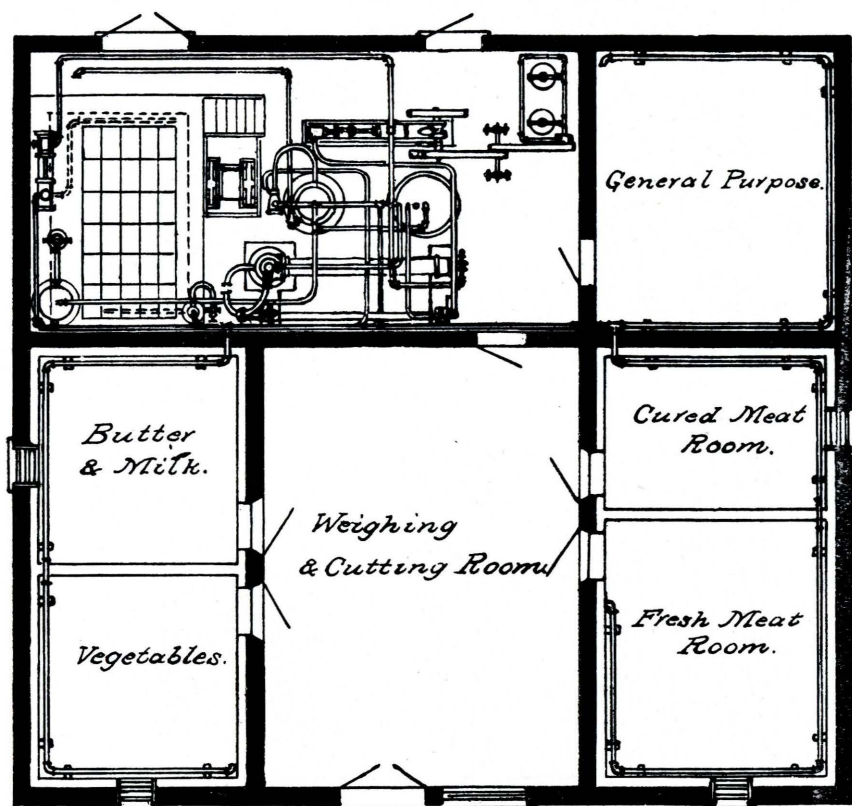
A Recently Built Cottage for Women



**Eastern Hospital for Insane, Richmond**

An Old Tavern and a Farm House at the Colony, Being Remodelled  
for Patients





GROUND PLAN OF  
ICE & REFRIGERATING PLANT.  
Eastern Hospital for Insane

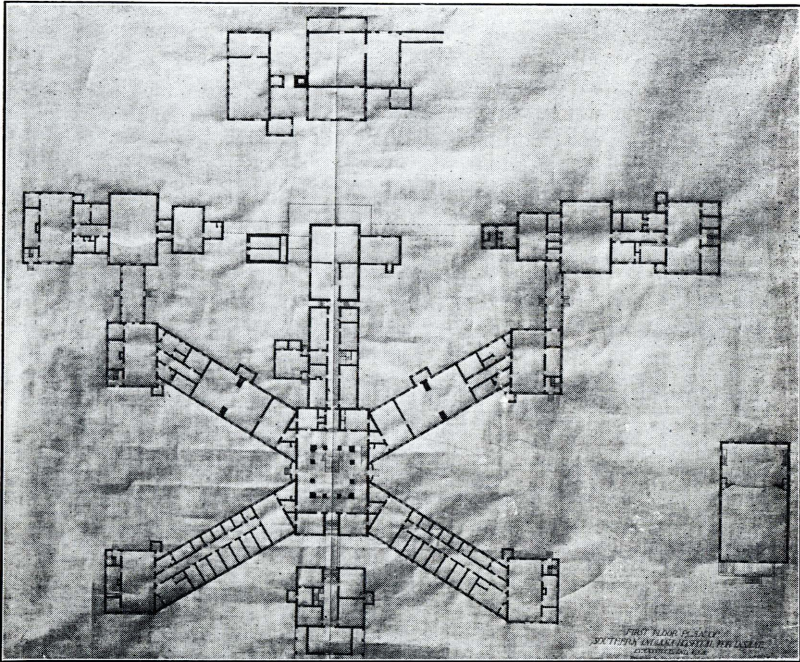




Southern Hospital for Insane, Evansville.

General View.

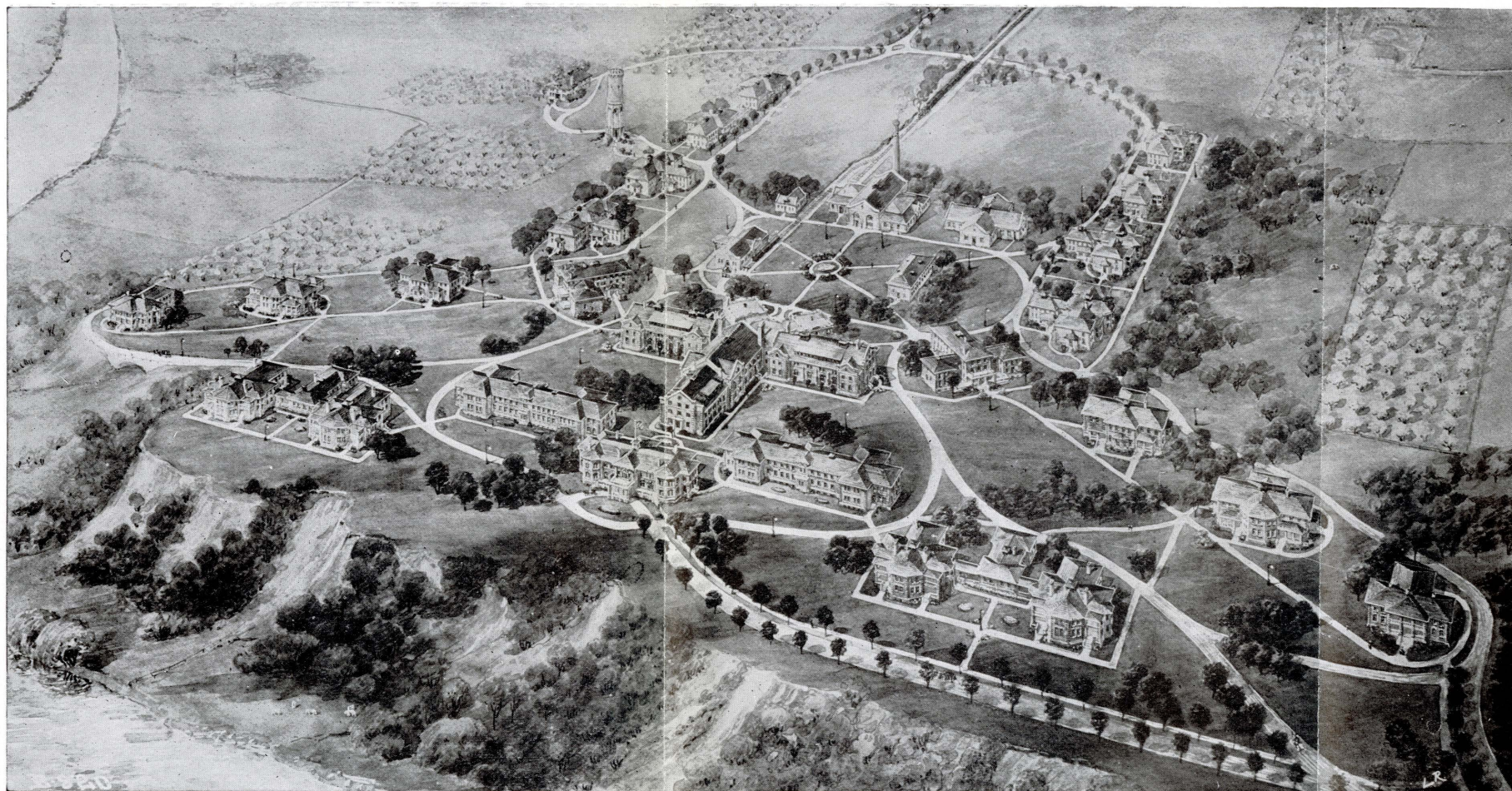
Built on the Radiate Plan



**Southern Hospital for Insane, Evansville. First Floor Plan**

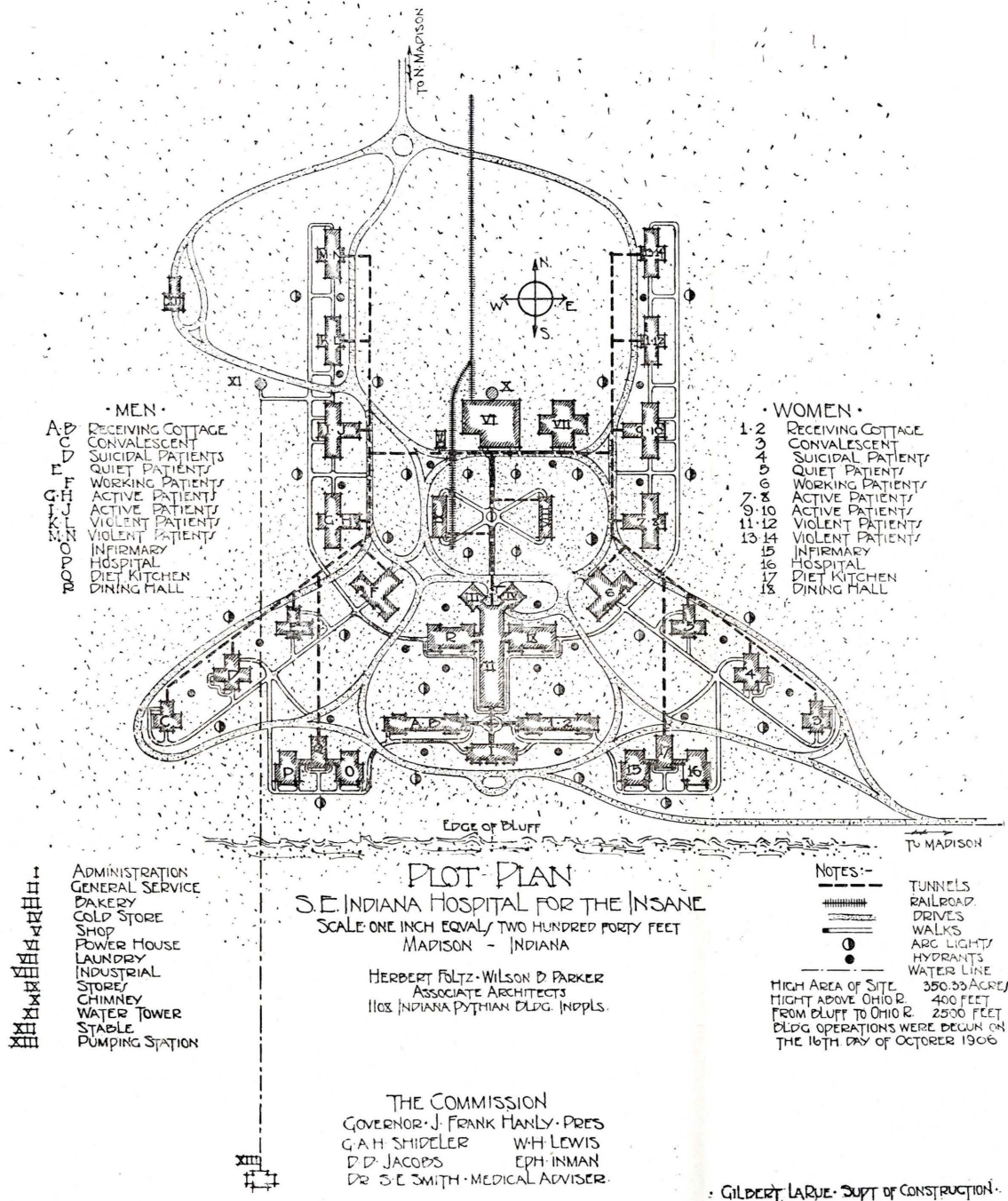
Patients' Dining Rooms have been added to the Right and Left of the Rear Center.

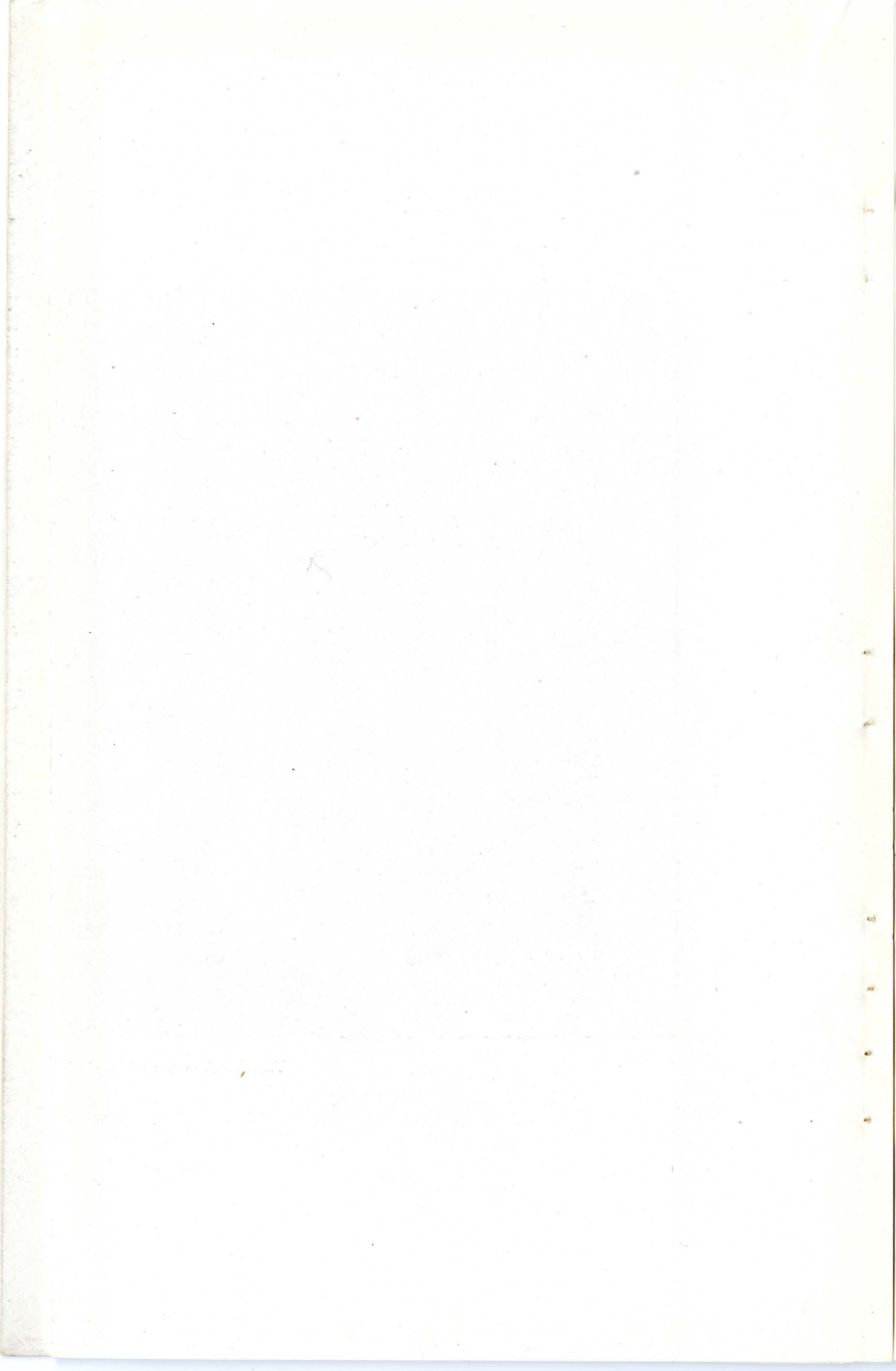




The Southeastern Hospital for Insane, Madison. From Architect's Drawing.







# The Epileptic

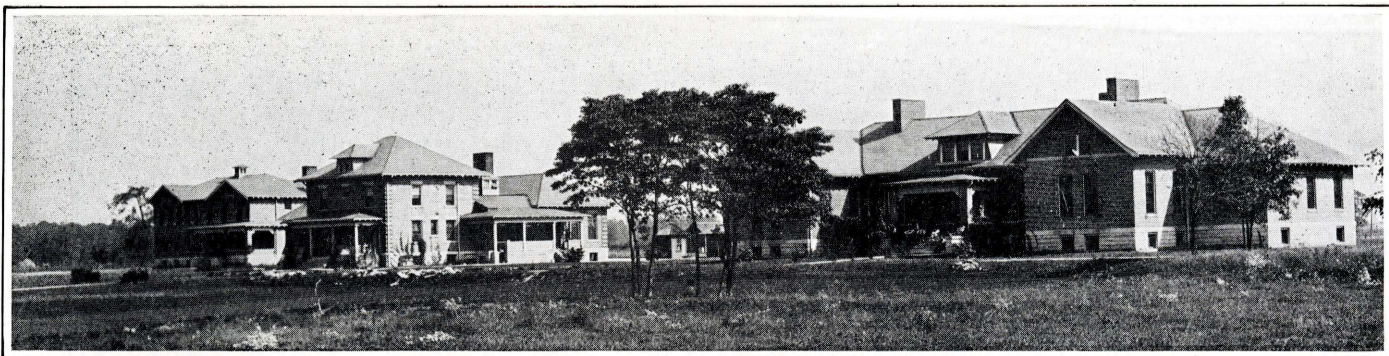
At the present time epileptics are to be found in nearly all classes of public institutions in Indiana, principally the hospitals for the insane, the School for Feeble-Minded Youth, county poor asylums and the Village for Epileptics. Eventually it is hoped that most, if not all, of this unfortunate class will receive the scientific care and treatment which the Village is designed to give. This institution was opened in 1907 with two small cottages for patients. Other buildings have since been erected, but the institution is still in its infancy. With its farm of 1,245 acres it is able to furnish healthful outdoor employment, and a visitor to the place will find most of the patients there happily and busily engaged in all the varied activities of farm life. So far only men and boys have been received. The Legislature of 1915 made an appropriation for cottages for women and girls.

The following statistics are for September 30, 1915:

## Epileptics in Public Institutions, September 30, 1915

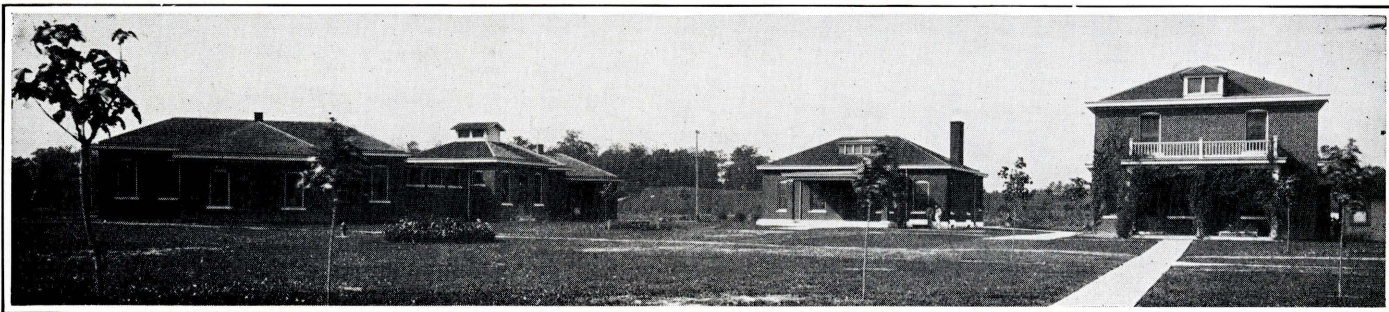
Institution	Insane			Feeble-Minded			No Marked Mental Deficiency			Aggregate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
State Hospitals for Insane—												
Central .....	41	53	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	53	94
Northern .....	22	17	39	13	6	19	1	...	1	36	23	59
Eastern .....	10	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	24
Southern .....	33	31	64	1	5	6	...	5	5	34	41	75
Southeastern...	25	24	49	21	6	27	10	5	15	56	35	91
School for Feeble-Minded Youth....	11	8	19	73	143	216	...	...	...	84	151	235
Village for Epileptics .....	47	...	47	175	...	175	9	...	9	231	...	231
County Poor Asylums .....	25	18	43	30	43	73	36	33	69	91	94	185
<b>Total</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>994</b>





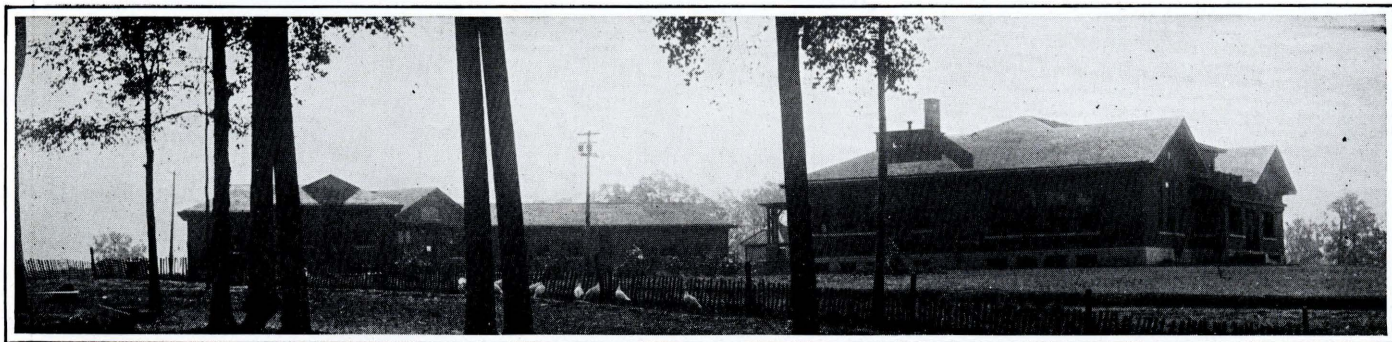
**Village for Epileptics, Newcastle**

In this group quarters for employees, dining room and kitchen are in one building, day rooms and dormitory in another.



**Village for Epileptics, Newcastle**

One building contains quarters for employees, dining room and kitchen; one contains the day room; and the third the dormitory.



**Village for Epileptics, Newcastle**

Quarters for employes, dining room, kitchen and day room in one building, and dormitory in another.





**The Indiana Village for Epileptics, Newcastle**

One employe and fourteen patients plowing corn in a fifty-acre field.



## The Feeble-Minded

The whole number of feeble-minded persons in the State is unknown. So far as this class is receiving institutional care, the greater numbers are to be found in the State School for Feeble-minded Youth at Ft. Wayne and the various county poor asylums. The latest statistics are as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
In the School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Sept. 30, 1915,	559	731	1,290
In county poor asylums, August 31, 1915,	500	392	892
Total	1,059	1,123	2,182

The School for Feeble-Minded Youth is one of the most important and one of the largest of the State's benevolent institutions. It receives both boys and girls under sixteen years of age, on application of their parents, guardians or custodians; also, since 1901, women under forty-five years of age, on commitment from the circuit court. Three grades of children are recognized: high, middle and low. The latter are given custodial care; for the others there are facilities for educational and industrial training. For women there are separate cottages. They are given useful and healthful occupation.

The following figures indicate the growth of the school since it was opened in 1879:

TABLE SHOWING GROWTH OF SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH

Year	Number Inmates Enrolled Close of Year			Average Daily Attendance of Inmates During Year		
	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Females	Total
1880	40	22	62			
1885	38	40	78			
1890	182	135	317			
1895	269	235	504	259.6	218.7	478.3
1900	379	382	761	323.	333.9	656.9
1905	474	565	1,039	467.2	548.8	1,016.
1910	517	626	1,143	512.2	611.1	1,123.3
1915	576	736	1,312	560.64	721.85	1,282.49

The only public provision for the feeble-minded outside the one state institution is the county poor asylum. Every one of the ninety-two asylums in the State has feeble-minded inmates. Of a total population of 3,414 on August 31, 1915, the superintendents classified 892 as feeble-minded, 500 men and 392 women.

Concerning county care of feeble-minded women, the Board of State Charities, in its twentieth annual report, says:

"The majority of these women are harmless and probably as well provided for as can be expected, but the presence of a certain class of them in these county institutions is greatly to be deplored. As has been frequently pointed out in the reports of this board, the protection they so sadly need is impossible, when, as is often true, they are housed with men in a building which lacks proper provision for separation. A typical case is to be found in a poor asylum in northern Indiana. A feeble-minded woman, who, according to the records, has been an inmate continuously since she was thirteen years old, is said to have had six or seven children, three during the term of office of one superintendent, and he is one of the most careful in the State. His only means of keeping the sexes separated is to lock them in their rooms. In a southern Indiana poor asylum is a young colored woman, feeble-minded, herself the illegitimate child of a feeble-minded woman, and the mother of three illegitimate children, all of whom are in the asylum with her."

The accompanying photograph of a feeble-minded pauper family and the "C" family chart illustrate how public charges are recruited from degenerate families. Five of the children shown in the picture are now on public support. Eighteen members of the "C" family are or have been inmates of public institutions. Another illustration in the records of the Board of State Charities is the "X" family of seven generations, showing 115 feeble-minded persons and 40 inmates of public institutions. A study has been made of the direct descendants of one feeble-minded woman, a member of the "X" family. There are fifty-six in all. Thirty-one are feeble-minded; 23 are illegitimate, the offspring of three feeble-minded mothers; sixteen have spent a total of seventy-two years in Indiana institutions, at a cost to date of approximately \$11,000.

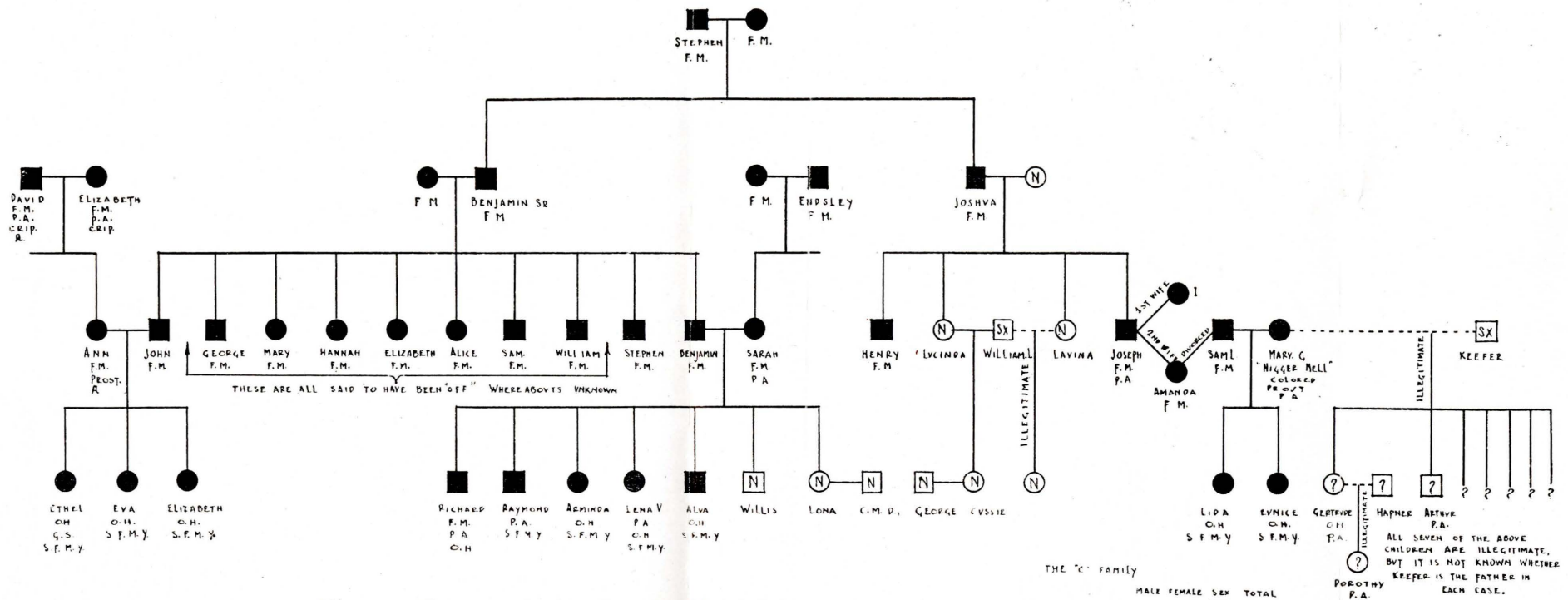
Note: Further studies of the feeble-minded in Indiana will be found in "Feeble-Mindedness as an Inheritance", (Bicknell), Proc. Nat'l Conf. Char. and Cor., 1896, p. 119; "A Notable Factor of Social Degeneracy," (Butler), Ind. Bull. Char. and Cor., Dec. 1901, p. 17; "The Burden of Feeble-Mindedness", (Butler), Proc. Nat'l Conf. Char. and Cor., 1907, p. 1.

Don't  
F.M.  
ship  
A

become public charges.



# THE "C" FAMILY



This chart illustrates the heredity of feeble-mindedness and its accompanying burden of immorality, illegitimacy, pauperism and crime. Thirteen members of the family have spent a total of 203 years, and 5 months in Indiana institutions. Their maintenance there has already cost more than \$25,000. This is not all. There are now five young women of the family in the School for Feeble-Minded Youth at Fort Wayne. Their maintenance is costing the State \$700 annually. Their average age is 25.8 years. They will be public charges as long as they live.

DAVIS  
F.M.  
P.A.  
CRIP.  
R.



**Three Generations of a Feeble-minded Pauper family**

The woman seated at the left is feeble-minded. Her father was feeble-minded. Her daughter, standing next to her, inherited her mother's mental defect and in turn transmitted it to her seven children. These children with their father appear in the picture. The oldest daughter has borne two illegitimate children. The little two-room shanty has sheltered eleven members of the family at one time. Since this photograph was taken, five of the children have become public charges.



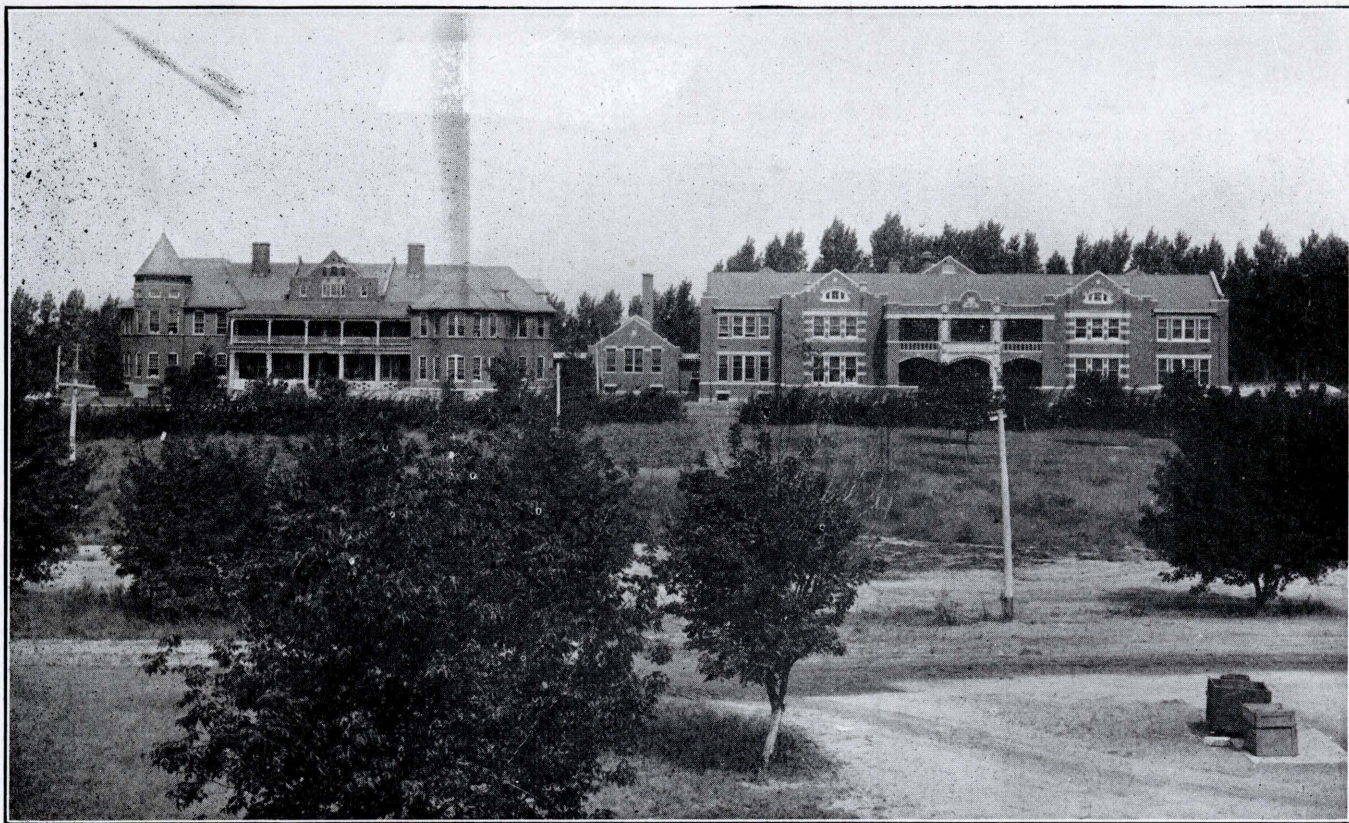


*School Building*

*Administration Building and Children's Quarters*

**School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Fort Wayne.**





School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Fort Wayne.  
"Harper Lodge"—Department for Women



# Children

The laws of Indiana concerning dependent, neglected, delinquent and other classes of children were published in pamphlet form in 1914 by the Board of State Charities. Save for some minor amendments made by the Legislature of 1915, the same laws are in force at the present time. Principal among them are:

## For Dependent and Neglected Children

Acts of 1897, Chapter 40. Amended in 1901, 1907, 1913 and 1915. Regulating the care and control of dependent and neglected children and establishing state supervision.

Acts of 1899, Chapter 29. Regulating the importation of dependent children.

Act of 1901, Chapter 173. Amended in 1907. Establishing boards of children's guardians.

Acts of 1907, Chapter 41. Defining "a dependent child" and "a neglected child" and conferring upon the juvenile court exclusive power to adjudge a child a public ward, to be supported at public expense.

Acts of 1909, Chapter 154. Requiring child-caring agencies and maternity hospitals to be licensed by the Board of State Charities.

The Legislature of 1897 revised and codified the laws concerning dependent children. Thirty-three so-called orphans' homes, operating under that act and its amendments, are receiving children from the juvenile courts. They are allowed not to exceed 40 cents per day per child for maintenance beside a reasonable amount for burial. Such "homes" must have an annual written license from the Board of State Charities. The Legislature of 1913 authorized the Board of State Charities to maintain a home for the temporary care of children, but made no appropriation, and no action has been taken.

Any person familiar with the facts can bring to the attention of the juvenile court the case of any dependent or neglected child (boys under 16, girls under 17). If the judge decides to make the child a public ward, he makes it a ward of the board of county commissioners, the board of children's guardians or of the court itself. Children found under conditions defined in the board of children's guardians act should be brought to the attention of the board, if the county has one; otherwise the probation officer or the court itself.

Under the law of 1901 (which is the law of 1889 revised and re-enacted), every county may have a board of children's guardians. Such boards have six members, appointed by the circuit court.



Children between the ages of 3 and 17 years may not be kept in county poor asylums longer than 60 days. Child-caring associations outside Indiana may not place homeless children in this State without having first filed a bond of \$10,000, to be approved by the Board of State Charities, upon conditions mentioned in the act.

The law of 1897 places all dependent and neglected children, adjudged public wards, under state supervision, through the agency of the Board of State Charities. The board now has eight field-workers, who inspect children's institutions, visit placed-out children, report conditions to the board and to the proper local authorities, and find permanent family homes for children. On September 30, 1915, there were 1,751 children in orphans' homes, 3,136 in family homes subject to visitation, a total of 4,887 under supervision.

## For Delinquent Children

Acts of 1883, Chapter 18. Regulating commitments to the Indiana Boys' School, Plainfield.

Acts of 1909, Chapter 171. Amended in 1911 and 1913. Regulating commitments to the Indiana Girls' School, near Clermont.

Acts of 1903, Chapter 237. Amended in 1907 and 1913. Establishing the juvenile court.

Acts of 1905, Chapter 145. Amended in 1907. Defining delinquency in children. (The "contributory delinquency" law.)

Acts of 1907, Chapter 136. Providing for appeals from the juvenile court.

The Indiana Boys' School was opened in 1868 and the Indiana Girls' School in 1873. Up to 1903, children committed to these institutions were tried in the same court with adult offenders. Then the juvenile court was established. Under the act of 1903 a separate court is maintained in Marion County. In the other 91 counties the judge of the circuit court is ex-officio judge of the juvenile court, all children's cases being held in chambers. Each court is entitled to at least one paid probation officer and as many volunteer officers as the judge sees fit to appoint. The court's jurisdiction extends to boys under 16 years of age and girls under 18, and to the trial of offenders under the contributory delinquency law of 1905. The law prohibits the confinement of a child under 14 in any jail, police station or lock-up pending trial, or of a convicted boy under 16 or girl under 18 in the same building, yard or enclosure with adult convicts. Counties are permitted to establish juvenile court detention homes. Only such associations and institutions as are annually approved by the Board of State Charities may receive and care for juvenile court wards, and no such association may be incorporated without the approval of the said board.

## For Truant Children

Acts of 1913, Chapter 213. Amended in 1915. Concerning the school attendance of children.

The compulsory school attendance age is 7 to 16 years. Employed children from 14 to 16 years old are exempt if their employment is not contrary to the child labor law of 1911. Each county is entitled to one



attendance officer, appointed by the county board of education. All cities having a school enumeration of 2,000 or more are entitled to special officers, the number to be determined and the appointments made by the city board of school commissioners. Parents or guardians not having sufficient means to furnish their children the necessary books and clothing can be aided from the poor fund. Confirmed truants may be committed to the Indiana Boys' School or the Indiana Girls' School, or such other custodial institution as the court may designate. The State Board of Truancy receives annual reports from the attendance officers. Some statistics compiled from them appear on another page under the heading "Compulsory School Attendance."

### For Employed Children

Acts of 1911, Chapter 209. Concerning the employment of children.

This law, supplemented by the compulsory school attendance law of 1913, places the following restrictions upon child labor: Children over 12 years of age may work in canneries in June, July, August and September. With this single exception, no children under 14 may be employed in any gainful occupation other than farm work or domestic service. The working hours of a child under 16 are limited to 8 a day and 48 a week, except that with the written consent of the parents or guardians, they may be extended to but not beyond 9 a day and 54 a week. Night work is prohibited, as well as a long list of occupations, presumably detrimental to children's health and morals or dangerous to life or limb. The compulsory school attendance law requires children under 16 to be in school during school hours. Children 14 years old who have passed the fifth grade and are legally employed are exempt.

### For Mental Defectives

Acts of 1881, Chapter 67. Regulating admission to the hospitals for the insane.

Acts of 1905, Chapter 159. Establishing the Village for Epileptics and regulating admissions.

Acts of 1911, Chapter 192. Regulating the admission of feeble-minded and idiotic children to the School for Feeble-Minded Youth at Ft. Wayne.

The state hospitals for the insane, the Village for Epileptics at New Castle and the School for Feeble-Minded Youth at Ft. Wayne, while not confined to the care of children, receive such as are admissible under the laws and adopted rules. At the School for Feeble-Minded Youth at Ft. Wayne, children between the ages of 6 and 16 years may be received on application of the parents or guardians, with the approval of the board of county commissioners. At the Village for Epileptics and the five state hospitals for the insane there are no age limits.

The chapters on "The State Institutions", "The Insane", "The Epileptic" and "The Feeble-Minded" contain further information on this subject.

### For Blind and Deaf Children

Acts of 1865, Chapter 53. Regulating admission of children to the State School for the Deaf and the Indiana School for the Blind.



The chapter on "The State Institutions" contains a brief statement concerning these institutions, both of which are located in Indianapolis.

## For Sick Children

So far as its limited capacity permits, the State Tuberculosis Hospital at Rockville receives tubercular children. Special provision for sick children has been made in the Robert W. Long Hospital of Indiana University. (See chapter on "The State Institutions".) Locally the county commissioners and the township trustees have full authority to provide necessary hospital care and home medical aid.

## For Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans

Acts of 1915, Chapter 71 (amending the law of 1887). Regulating admissions to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown.

The chapter on "The State Institutions" contains a statement regarding this institution and the classes of children admissible.

## Other Agencies

Other agencies looking to the welfare of children are the free kindergarten, manual training schools, boys' clubs, children's aid societies, humane societies, public playgrounds, medical inspection in schools, the law of 1911 looking to the prevention of infant blindness, the cigarette law of 1913, and the family desertion and non-support laws of 1913 and 1915.

## Compulsory School Attendance

The Compulsory School Attendance Law requires that children between the ages of seven and sixteen years must be in school regularly for the full term of the corporation in which they live. A child that is mentally or physically disqualified and one that is past fourteen years of age and legally employed is exempt. Children that are blind or deaf must attend the State School for the Blind or the State School for the Deaf if accepted under the rules of those institutions. For these two classes the compulsory age is seven to eighteen years. The latest law on this subject will be found in Chapter 213 of the Acts of 1913.

The State Board of Truancy is composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a member of the State Board of Education and the Secretary of the Board of State Charities, ex-officio. It is its duty to determine the special educational requirements to be possessed by attendance officers and to take such steps toward "the uplift, unification and systemization of methods of attendance work in this State as may be deemed proper." It is charged with the responsibility of administering the act, defining the meaning of the terms used and setting up such standards, rules, regulations and methods of procedure as may be necessary to carry the law into effect. Local authorities are required to follow the instructions of the State Board.

The figures which follow were taken from the annual reports of the attendance officers.



# 1898 to 1915

Year	No. of Officers	Children Brought Into School	No. of Prosecutions	Salaries	Aid Given	Total Cost
1898 .....	237	21,447		\$35,544.61	\$15,806.43	\$51,351.04
1899 .....	194	19,160	113	28,028.00	15,414.54	43,442.54
1900 .....	106	28,974	272	27,781.37	20,562.94	48,344.31
1901 .....	108	25,025	199	27,885.50	19,801.48	47,686.98
1902 .....	110	24,784	325	19,555.75	17,190.05	36,745.80
1903 .....	110	23,267	325	19,209.91	20,215.02	39,424.93
1904 .....	111	22,597	303	22,327.73	17,836.50	40,164.23
1905 .....	112	22,789	236	32,490.00	19,311.86	51,801.86
1906 .....	111	23,297	261	31,878.10	21,267.88	53,145.98
1907 .....	111	22,006	396	32,822.50	18,896.73	51,719.23
1908 .....	110	26,181	289	32,502.50	21,968.01	54,470.51
1909 .....	110	24,235	276	31,648.50	22,507.39	54,155.89
1910 .....	111	23,172	485	32,551.75	18,096.19	50,647.94
1911 .....	110	22,919	383	32,965.00	17,087.41	50,052.41
1912 .....	108	28,795	335	32,493.35	21,323.69	53,817.04
1913 .....	109	32,641	273	35,859.20	22,714.47	58,573.67
1914 .....	117	36,253	574	42,517.00	27,346.02	69,863.02
1915 .....	119	33,121	602	42,586.00	41,822.36	84,408.36

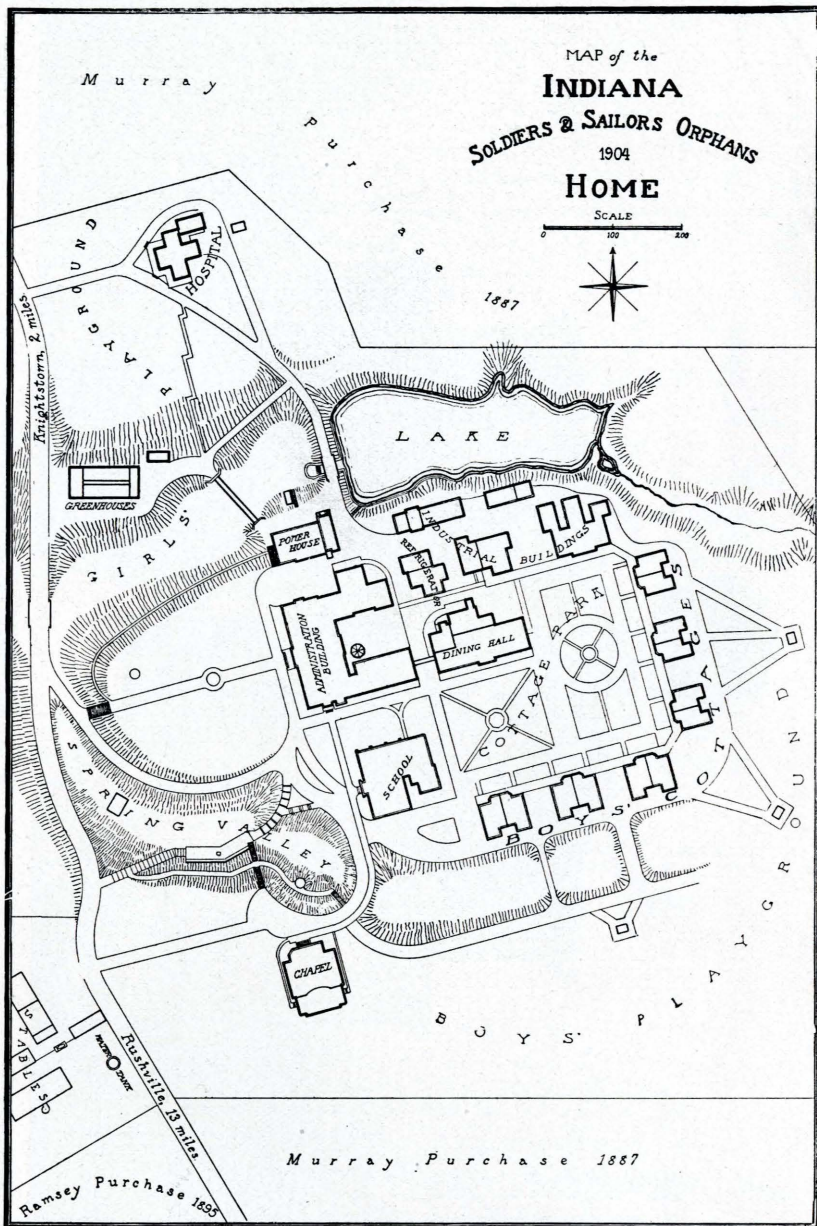


Girls' Dormitory

The Indiana School for the Blind, Indianapolis.

Boys' Dormitory





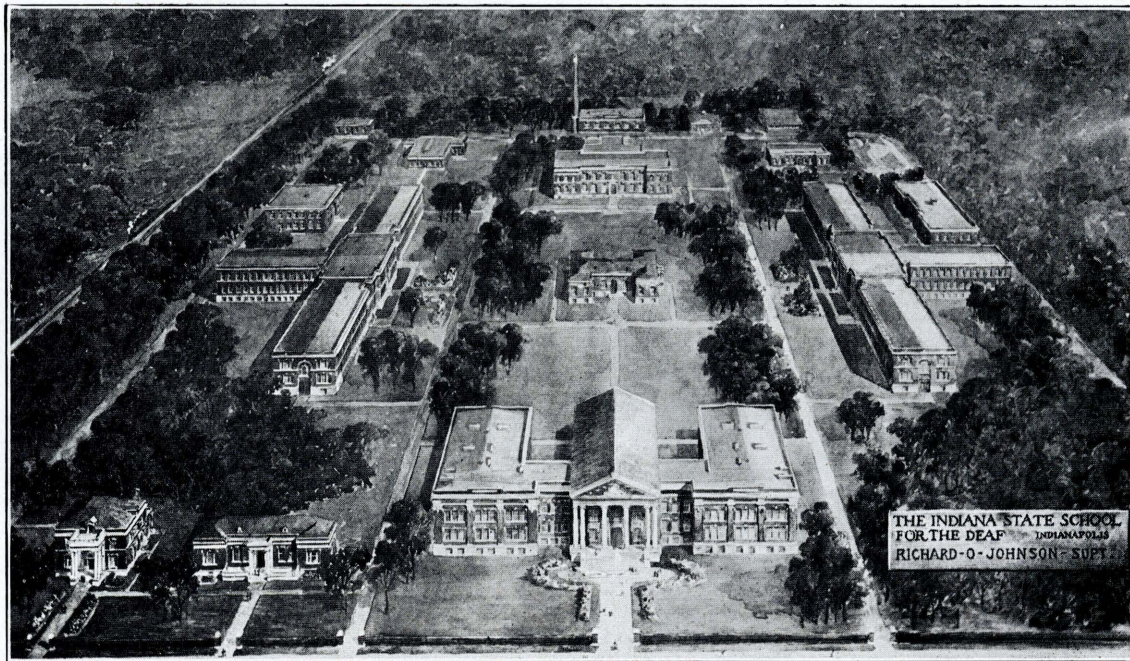
**Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan's Home, Knightstown.**





Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Knightstown.





The Indiana State School for the Deaf, Indianapolis. From the Architect's Drawing.



## Prisons and Prisoners

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The State's system of penal and correctional institutions includes 202 city police stations and town lockups, 90 county jails, one county workhouse, and six state penal and correctional institutions.

The police stations and lockups are used for temporary detention in the towns in which they are situated. The police stations in most of the larger cities have matrons to look after women prisoners.

The county jails are controlled by the respective boards of county commissioners and are under the authority of the judge of the circuit or criminal court. General supervision is maintained by the board of county charities and the Board of State Charities. There is a jail in each county in the State with the exception of Pulaski and Newton counties. The number of prisoners at one time, except in the larger counties, is never very great, but in the course of a year more than 40,000 men, women and children are received, fifty per cent. being admitted on charges of intoxication or vagrancy, or both. A law of 1901 requires the commissioners in counties of 50,000 or more inhabitants to appoint a matron to have charge of women prisoners. This applies to Delaware, Grant, Madison, Vanderburg, Lake, St. Joseph, Vigo, Allen and Marion counties.

The county jails are not a credit to the State. They are in the main poorly planned, badly constructed, and often poorly administered. There are of course notable exceptions. A law enacted in 1889 requires that plans for such buildings must be submitted for criticism to the Board of State Charities before their adoption by county commissioners and under this provision the newer jails in the State are more satisfactory. The Legislature of 1909 deserves credit for a law which provides for a more thorough supervision of county jails than has heretofore been possible. (Acts, 1909, Chap. 164.) When the Board of State Charities finds on inspection that a jail is unfit for the confinement of prisoners, it is its duty to report the facts to the judge of the circuit or criminal court. On the judge is conferred the power then to require that the jail be put in proper condition. If he does not act within a reasonable time, the Governor is given authority to condemn the jail and order the prisoners removed to another county until proper conditions are secured. The law requires the sheriff to keep a jail record; to make a report quarterly to the board of county commissioners as to the condition of the jail, and at the beginning of each term of the circuit or criminal court to furnish the judge of such court a list of the prisoners confined in the jail. It is made the



duty of the judge, "by proper order entered of record," to adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of the jails, and the sheriff and all persons acting under his authority are required to observe and enforce them. In this the judge has the assistance of the Board of State Charities, which under the same law is directed to formulate such rules as are deemed proper for the better government of jails and the discipline of the prisoners.

On subsequent pages of this pamphlet will be found plans of the St. Joseph County jail at South Bend, erected in 1897 at a cost, exclusive of the residence, of \$35,000, and of the Jay County jail at Portland, erected in 1900 at a cost of \$29,930. In many ways these jails are regarded as the best types of their kind in the State. They have provision for the separation and classification of prisoners and for the insane who unfortunately are confined there occasionally. There is a central corridor for prisoners and an outer corridor for the jailer. They are properly provided with bath tubs or showers, lavatories and other appurtenances. The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction for December, 1904, contains helpful information relating to the construction and management of county jails.

## Convict Labor

With few exceptions all prisoners in state institutions have some occupation.

A law enacted in 1909 authorizes the State Prison management to contract for the labor of 600 men and 50 per cent. of the population above 800, no contract to extend beyond October 1, 1920. It provides that "such convict labor shall be employed at such trades and industries as shall least interfere and compete with outside labor and industries in the State of Indiana". The present contracts are as follows:

Granite cutting.....	200 men....	65 cents per day
Reed chairs.....	200 men....	65 cents per day
Reed furniture.....	100 men....	75 cents per day
Wire goods and brushes.....	150 men....	65 cents per day

The Prison also manufactures certain articles for its own use and since 1906 has operated a binder twine plant under the public account system. This plant was installed under the provisions of Chapter 27, Acts of 1899, which authorized the management to establish trades and industries and appropriated \$125,000 for the purchase of necessary equipment. In 1907 the Legislature (Chapter 86, Acts of 1907) appropriated \$200,000 as a rotary fund for the further development of the binder twine industry. All receipts are paid into the state treasury.

The Reformatory has no contracts in the ordinary accepted sense. It operates under what is technically termed the trade school law, which provides that the products of the institution shall be sold to the State and its subdivisions and upon the public market. The institution has a foundry where stove hollow-ware is made; it also manufactures clothing, tin ware, brooms, mops, furniture and various other articles.

The inmates of the Woman's Prison do laundering, sewing and vari-

ous other kinds of hand work in addition to the work of the institution and the garden.

At neither the Indiana Boys' School nor the Indiana Girls' school is the labor of inmates employed for revenue.

## The Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Law

For the crimes of treason and of murder in the first degree, the sentence in this State is either death or life imprisonment. For persons convicted of felony for the third time (habitual criminals) and those found guilty of murder in the second degree or of rape upon a child under twelve years of age, the punishment is life imprisonment. All other persons convicted of felony are subject to the provisions of the indeterminate sentence and parole law of 1897 and its amendments.\* This law applies to men over sixteen years of age and women over eighteen. While it is called "indeterminate," it is in reality limited by the minimum and maximum terms prescribed by statute for specified crimes.

The law has been in force in the State Prison at Michigan City and the Reformatory at Jeffersonville since 1897 and in the Woman's Prison at Indianapolis since 1899. In the Woman's Prison the parole board includes the superintendent and the physician in addition to the board of trustees; in the State Prison and Reformatory it is made up of the members of the board of trustees only. The parole boards are "prohibited from entertaining any other form of application or petition for the release upon parole or absolute discharge of any prisoner" than the application of the prisoner himself. They may parole prisoners who have served their minimum term and are believed capable of becoming law-abiding citizens. In granting paroles, the boards take into consideration not only the applicant's record as a prisoner, but his ability to maintain himself if free and the sentiment of the community from which he came. The boards are allowed a wide latitude in granting paroles and in withdrawing paroled prisoners from liberty. All their acts are guided by what they believe to be the best welfare both of the prisoner and of society.

Ordinarily paroled prisoners remain under supervision for at least one year. This is an adopted rule and not a requirement of law. They are visited frequently by the parole agents and are required to report regularly. No one is permitted to leave the institution until a place of employment has been found for him.

\*Acts 1897, Chap. 53 and 143 Acts 1899, Chap. 228. Acts 1907, Chap. 98.



## April 1, 1897 to September 30, 1915

	Reform- atory Jefferson ville.	State Prison Michigan City.	Woman's Prison Indian- apolis.	Total
Served parole and given final discharge.....	3,410	2,136	139	5,685
Sentence expired during pa- role period .....	299	137	24	460
Returned for violation of pa- role .....	761	667	44	1,472
Delinquent and at large.....	702	303	31	1,036
Died .....	89	59	8	156
Reporting Sept. 30, 1915.....	286	225	18	529
Total paroled. ....	5,547	3,527	264	9,338
Percentage of unsatisfactory cases .....	26.37	27.50	28.41	26.86
Earnings of pa- roled prisoners..	\$1,588,264.28	\$1,028,278.63	\$4,085.86	\$2,620,628.77*
Expenses .....	1,345,400.20	796,099.87	1,923.34	2,143,423.41
Savings .....	\$242,864.08	\$232,178.76	\$2,162.52	\$477,205.36

### The Suspended Sentence Law

The several circuit and criminal courts have authority under Chapter 236 of the Acts of 1907 and its amendment, Chapter 174, Acts of 1909, to suspend the sentence of persons convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who have plead guilty to such a charge, except for the crimes of murder, arson, burglary, rape, treason and kidnapping. It is left wholly to the judgment and discretion of the judge to determine when the sentence shall be suspended. If the character of the offender and the circumstances under which the offense was committed warrant him in thinking the interest of society does not require that the convicted culprit shall suffer the penalty imposed by law, judgment may be suspended.

If the sentence be to a jail or workhouse, the person may be placed under the supervision of a juvenile court probation officer, or in counties which have no such officer, of some discreet person who will agree to serve without pay, upon such terms and conditions as the judge may deem proper.

The law provides a different method of procedure if the sentence is to one of the state prisons or the Reformatory. The effect of suspending the sentence is in all respects the same as though the person had been

\*This represents only the cash receipts. Many of those on parole earn board and lodging, and many have laundry included.



committed to an institution and had been paroled therefrom by the parole board. Once taken in charge by the parole officer of the institution he is thereafter in the legal custody and control of that institution and is subject to all the rules and regulations governing paroled prisoners. It is the duty of the clerk of the court to notify the institution within five days after the action of the judge and to require the person to remain within the jurisdiction of the court until the agent of the institution has arranged for his employment. The parole is effective only during good behavior. If the person completes the term of his minimum sentence without having his parole revoked, it is the duty of the institution to certify that fact to the judge, who revokes the sentence and releases him. If the parole is violated the law provides that the original sentence shall be carried out.

So far as this law applies to the state penal and correctional institutions, the results are shown in the following table.

April 1, 1907, to September 30, 1915.

	Reformatory, Jeffersonville.	State Prison, Michigan City.	Woman's Prison, Indianapolis.	Total.
Discharged .....	512	327	24	863
Pardoned by Governor .....	3	—	—	3
Committed for violation.....	128	67	8	203
Delinquent.....	313	83	5	401
Died.....	4	4	1	9
Reporting.....	234	75	6	315
Total.....	1,194	556	44	1,794
Percentage of violations.....	36.93	26.97	29.55	33.67

## Prison Sunday

The cause of prison reform has been aided to an incalculable degree by the observance of "Prison Sunday." At the suggestion of the American Prison Association and of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, the last Sunday in October has for years past been set aside for consideration in the churches of the many grave questions involved, and ministers all over the land have co-operated by preaching sermons appropriate to the day. In Indiana there has been a hearty response to the request sent out annually by the Board of State Charities that the day be observed. To assist ministers in the preparation of appropriate discourses, the board issues each year a pamphlet dealing with different phases of the work in the State for the prevention of crime and the reformation of offenders against the law.

The interest of the churches is further shown by the fact that six different denominations have appointed, at their state conventions, a permanent committee on charities, to represent the organization at the State Conference of Charities and to keep the churches in touch with the work throughout the State.

## Capital Punishment

In the early days many crimes were punishable by death. There was a time in Indiana when the death penalty was inflicted for horse stealing, arson, rape, murder and treason (Laws 1807, pages 19 to 35). Even the receiver of a stolen horse, knowing it to be such, was condemned to death (Laws 1808, p. 35). Under the present statutes, treason and murder in the first degree are the only crimes for which the sentence is death, and even for these life imprisonment may be substituted at the discretion of the court. The Governor of the State may pardon the offender or commute his sentence. Executions take place at the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City, and the law provides that certain officers of the prison, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, and any relatives or friends, not exceeding ten in number, that he may request, shall be admitted. By an act passed in 1913, electrocution was substituted for hanging.

There has been increasing opposition to capital punishment. An early illustration is Governor James B. Ray's message to the General Assembly in 1830, in which he questioned the right of society to take away life and severely condemned public hangings. Members of the Friends' Church were among the most active opponents as is evidenced by the various references in the Minutes of the Indiana Yearly Meeting. In recent years there have been few sessions of the General Assembly at which a bill for the abolition of capital punishment has not been introduced.

Such progress as has been made is seen in these facts: the reduction in the number of crimes punishable by death; the authority to substitute life imprisonment for death; the law of 1889, which did away with public hangings and fixed the two state prisons at Jeffersonville and Michigan City as the place for executions (changed in 1901 to the State Prison at Michigan City); finally, the change from the gallows to the electric chair.

State Penal and Correctional Institutions.  
Inmates Present Close of Fiscal Year by Decades and  
Number Present September 30, 1915.

Year.	Reformatory, Opened 1822 as the State Prison.	State Prison, Opened 1861.	Indiana Boys' School, Opened 1868.	Woman's Prison, Opened 1873.	Correctional Department of Woman's Prison, Opened 1908.	Indiana Girls' School, Opened 1873.	Indiana State Farm, Opened 1915.	Total.
1830	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
1840	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	98
1850	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	148
1860	389	147	—	—	—	—	—	536
1870	386	318	217	—	—	—	—	921
1880	562	577	347	48	—	148	—	1,682
1890	570	735	516	57	—	151	—	2,029
1900	877	822	550	49	—	187	—	2,485
1910	1,068	1,097	666	58	58	326	—	3,273
1915	1,275	1,351	553	54	111	317	604	4,265



## County and State Penal and Correctional Institutions

Table Showing Number of Inmates Present Close of Fiscal Year and Number  
Received During Fiscal Year\*, 1905-1915

Year	County Jails.						State Penal and Correctional Institutions.					
	Number Inmates Present Close of Fiscal Year			Number Inmates Received During Fiscal Year			Number Inmates Present Close of Fiscal Year			Number Inmates Received During Fiscal Year		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1905	814	75	889	29,321	2,396	31,717	2,554	292	2,846	1,178	114	1,262
1906	979	83	1,062	30,877	2,439	33,316	2,611	312	2,923	1,109	128	1,237
1907	1,202	124	1,326	30,622	2,868	33,490	2,782	261	3,043	988	144	1,132
1908	1,198	77	1,275	36,239	2,626	38,865	2,922	326	3,248	1,250	397	1,647
1909	1,063	66	1,129	33,809	2,473	36,282	3,033	439	3,472	1,295	549	1,844
1910	1,016	59	1,075	31,210	2,268	33,478	2,831	442	3,273	1,063	543	1,606
1911	1,178	77	1,255	34,114	2,266	36,380	2,772	425	3,197	1,148	547	1,695
1912	1,007	52	1,059	33,862	2,458	36,320	2,808	463	3,271	1,287	649	1,936
1913	1,121	71	1,192	37,449	2,873	40,322	2,696	426	3,122	1,295	527	1,822
1914	1,376	83	1,459	39,639	2,726	42,365	2,712	389	3,101	1,349	519	1,868
1915	1,089	104	1,193	42,779	2,971	45,750	3,783	482	4,265	2,780	765	3,545

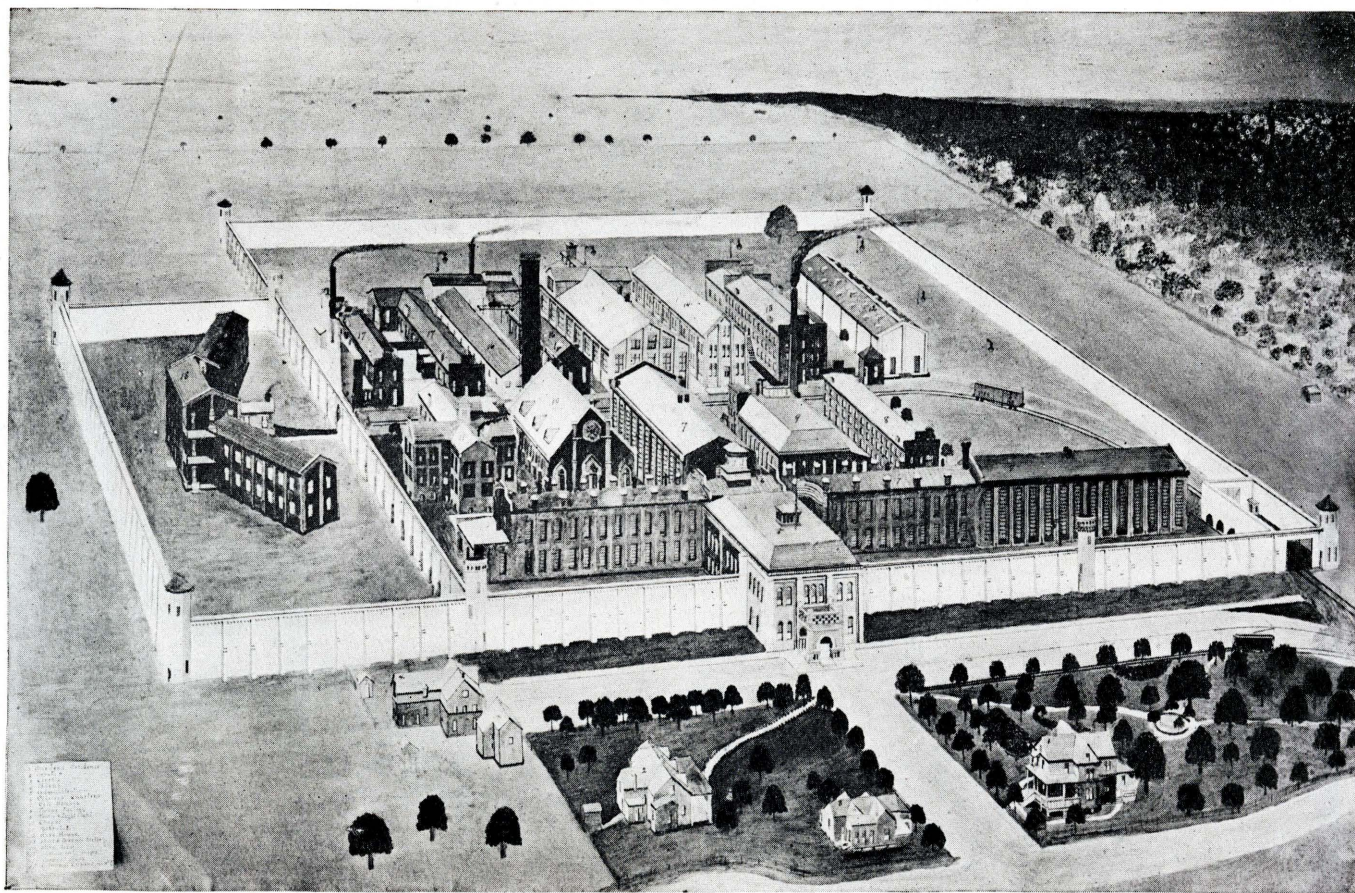
\*The fiscal year ends September 30 (October 31 prior to 1907).



Indiana State Prison, Michigan City.

Front Entrance



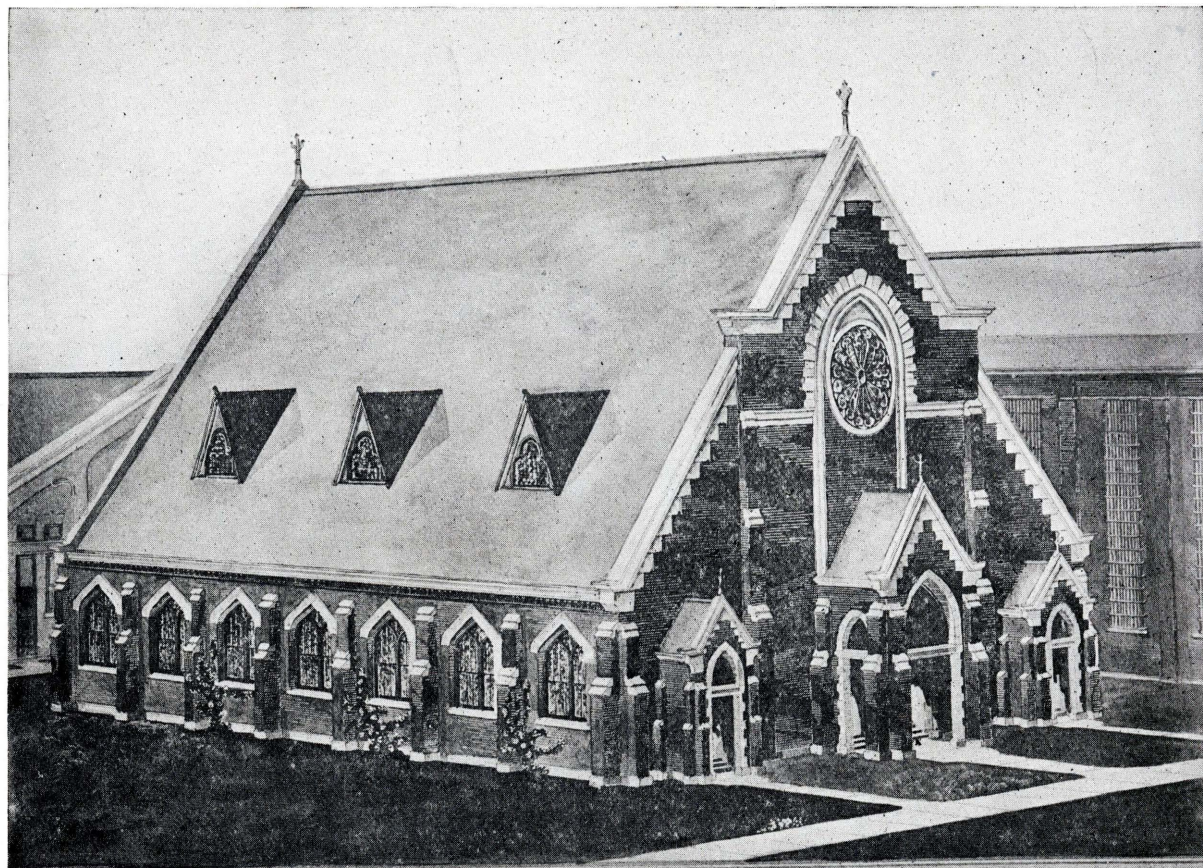


*Hospital for Insane Criminals*

**Indiana State Prison, Michigan City.**

*Birdseye View from a Drawing*





*Chapel*

**Indiana State Prison, Michigan City.**

*From the Architect's Drawing*





Indiana State Prison, Michigan City.

Chapel Interior





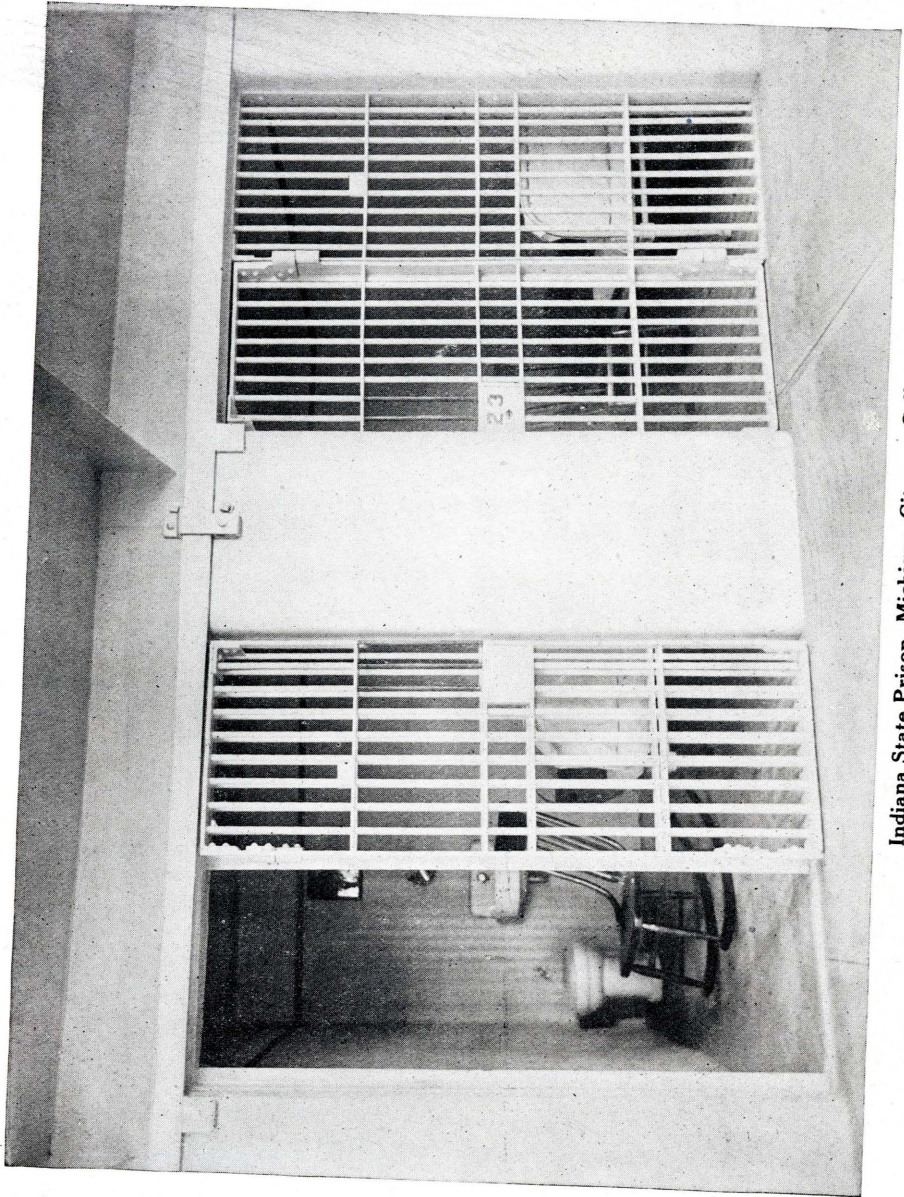
Indiana State Prison, Michigan City. Dining Room Interior





Indiana State Prison, Michigan City. Cell House Interior





Indiana State Prison, Michigan City. Cells





*Correctional Department*

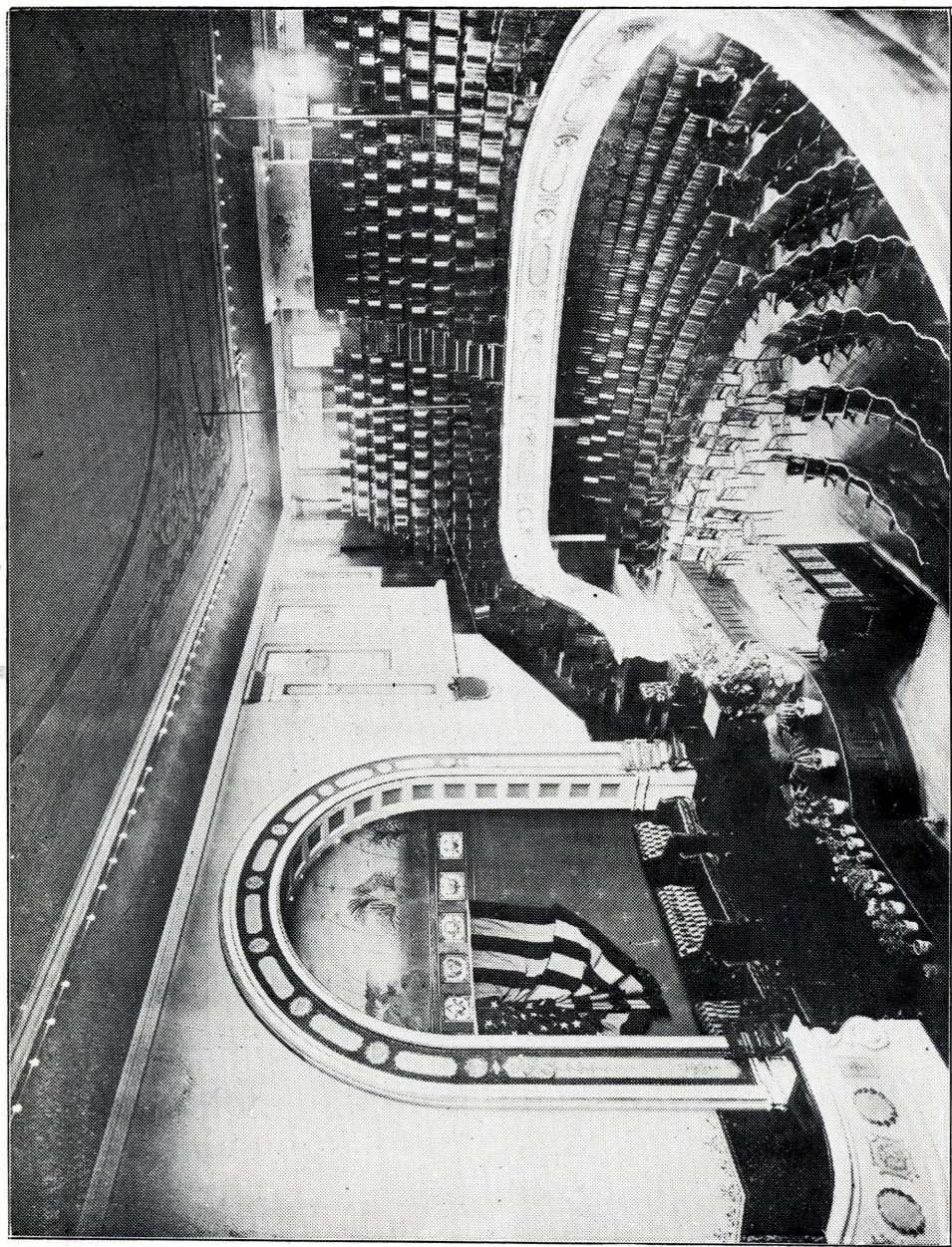
**Indiana Woman's Prison, Indianapolis.**

*Prison*



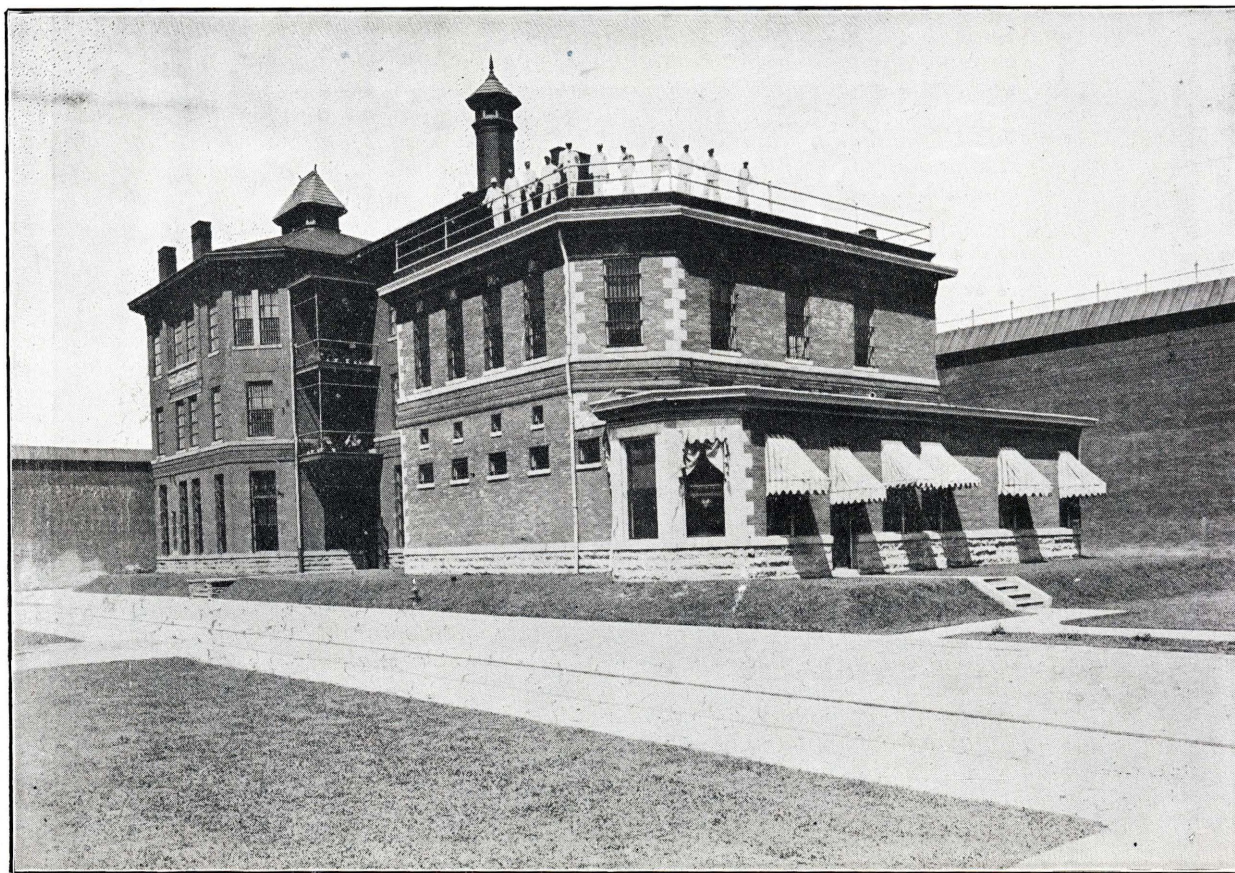
**Indiana Reformatory, Jeffersonville.      Administration Building**





Indiana Reformatory, Jeffersonville. Chapel Interior





Indiana Reformatory, Jeffersonville.      Hospital





Indiana Reformatory, Jeffersonville. Cabinet-making School





Indiana Reformatory, Jeffersonville.

Tailoring Department





Indiana Reformatory, Jeffersonville.

School of Letters





Indiana Reformatory, Jeffersonville.

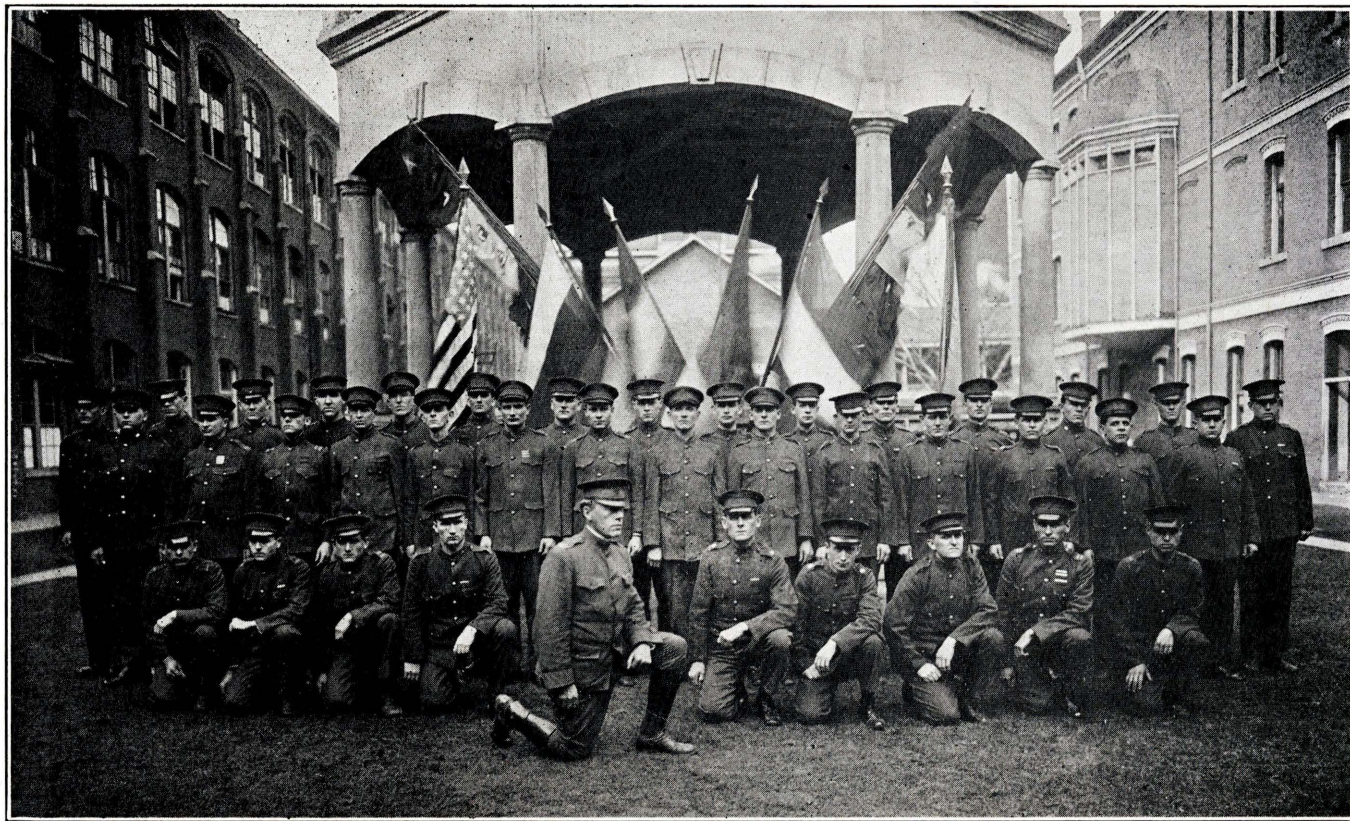
A Corner of the Printing Department





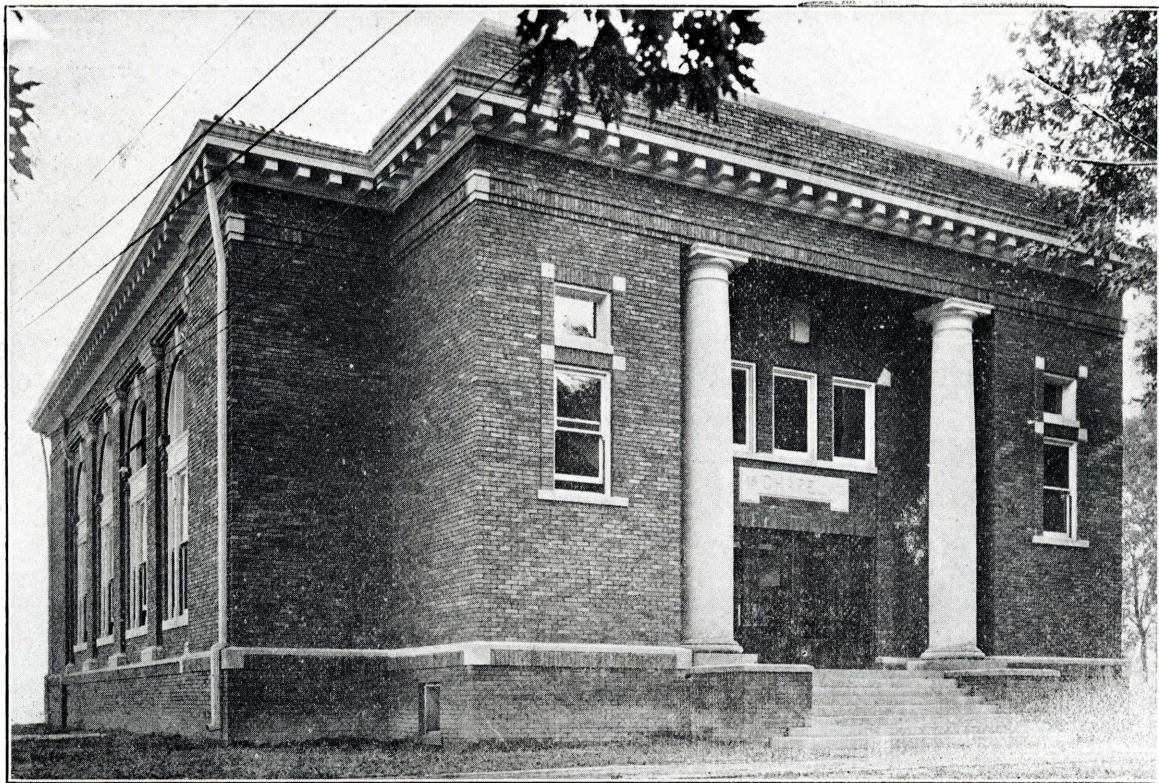
Indiana Reformatory, Jeffersonville. Library 10,000 Volumes





Indiana Reformatory, Jeffersonville. Cadet Officers Staff

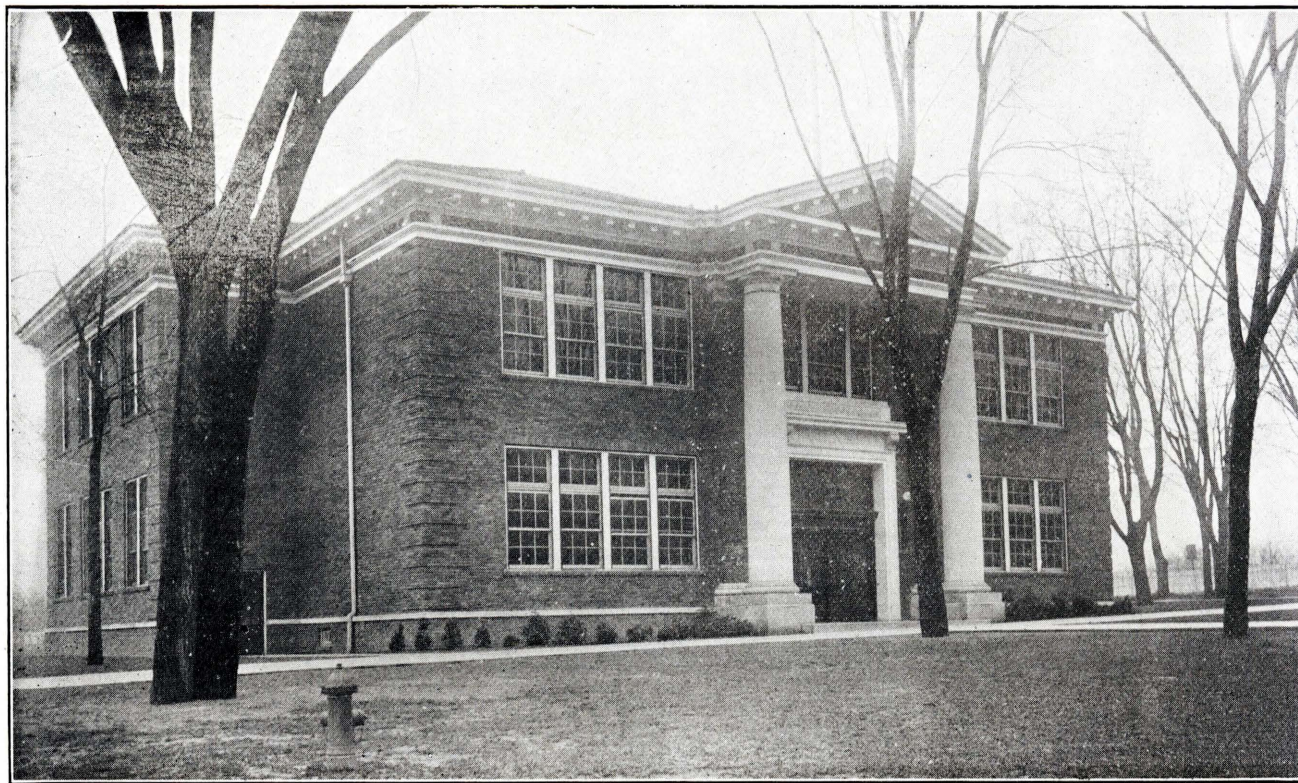




**Indiana Boys' School, Plainfield.**

*The Chapel, completed in 1911. Seating capacity, 1,000 boys. Combines Chapel, School, Auditorium and Theatre.*



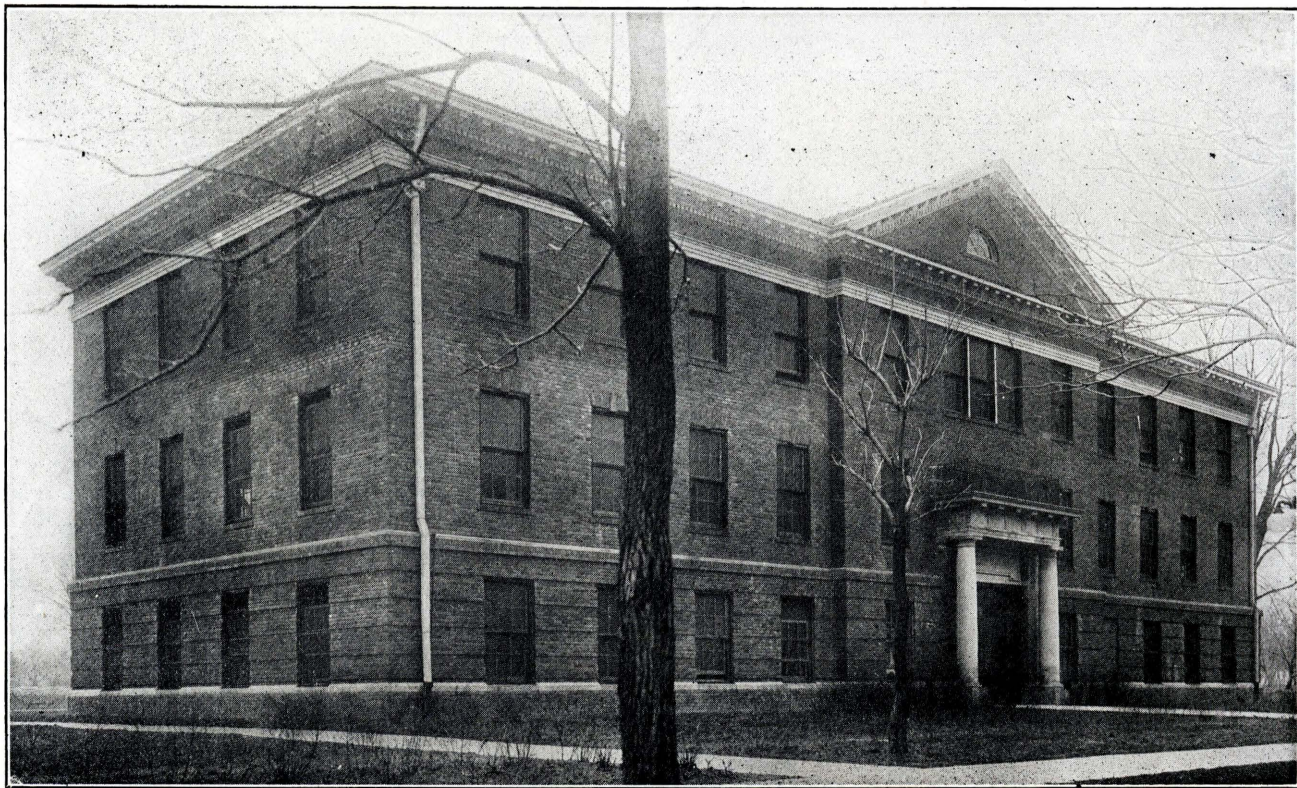


Indiana Boys' School, Plainfield.

*"Charlton School" Completed in 1914.*

*Named in the honor of Thomas J. Charlton, Superintendent from  
1880 to 1901.*

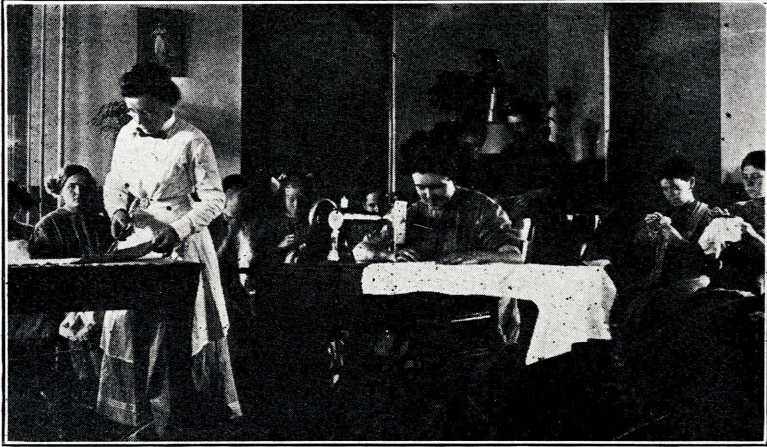




Indiana Boys' School, Plainfield.

*"Washington Barracks" Completed in 1914. Houses 80 boys.*





Indiana Girls' School, Clermont.

*In the Sewing Room.*

*In the Kitchen.*





Indiana Girls' School, Clermont.

*At School*

*In the Laundry*





Indiana Girls' School, Clermont.

*The Cooking School*

*Going to the Garden*





Indiana Girls' School, Clermont.

School Building and Cottage

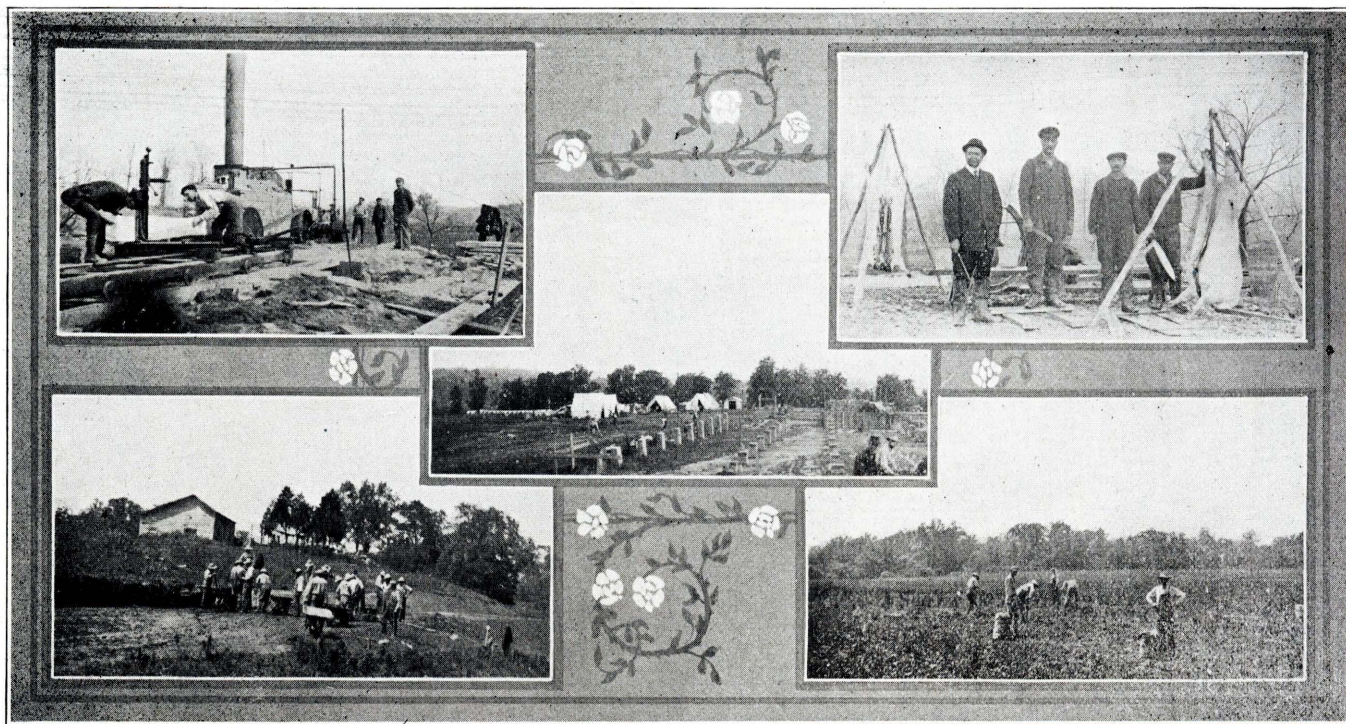




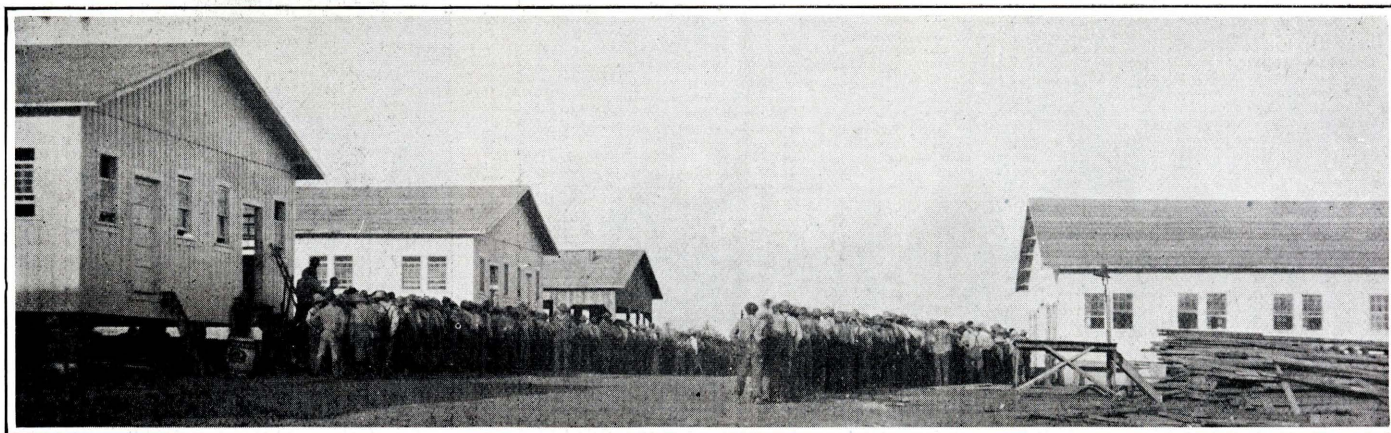
Indiana Girls' School, Clermont.

Building the Bridge





Views from the Indiana State Farm, Putnamville



*Courtesy The Survey*

**The Indiana State Farm, Putnamville**

The picture shows the men at the morning line-up. All windows are without bars. The street down the center is to be paved.



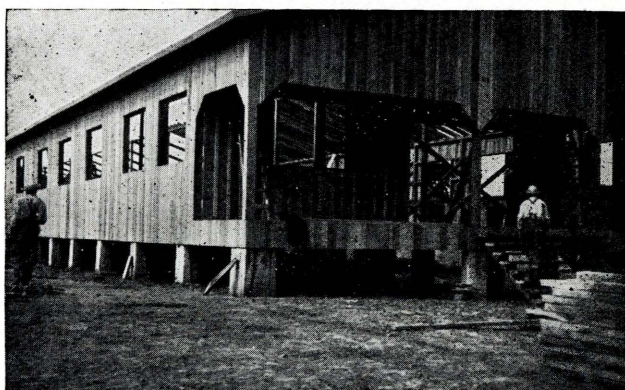
## Daily Life at the Indiana State Farm



Starting for work on the roads. No stokade keeps them in



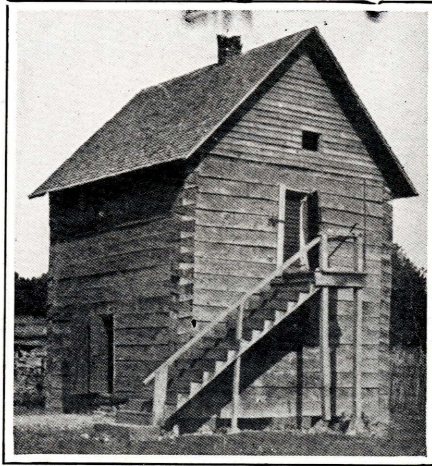
A member of the farm colony hauling lumber



*Courtesy The Survey*

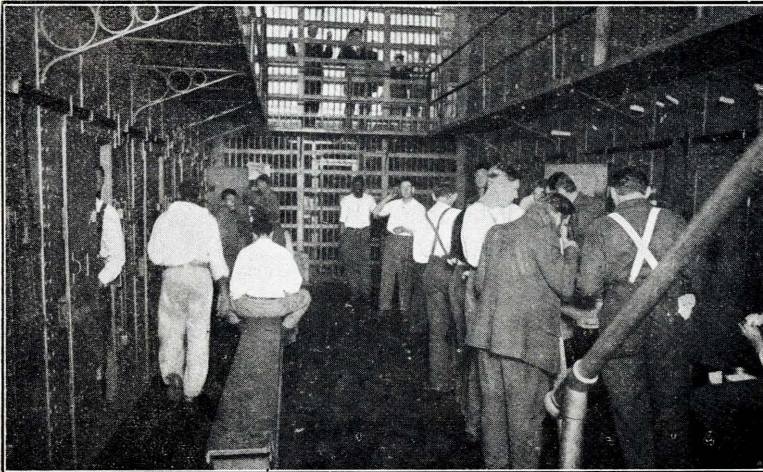
Administration Building erected by labor of prisoners

## The Brown County Jail, Nashville

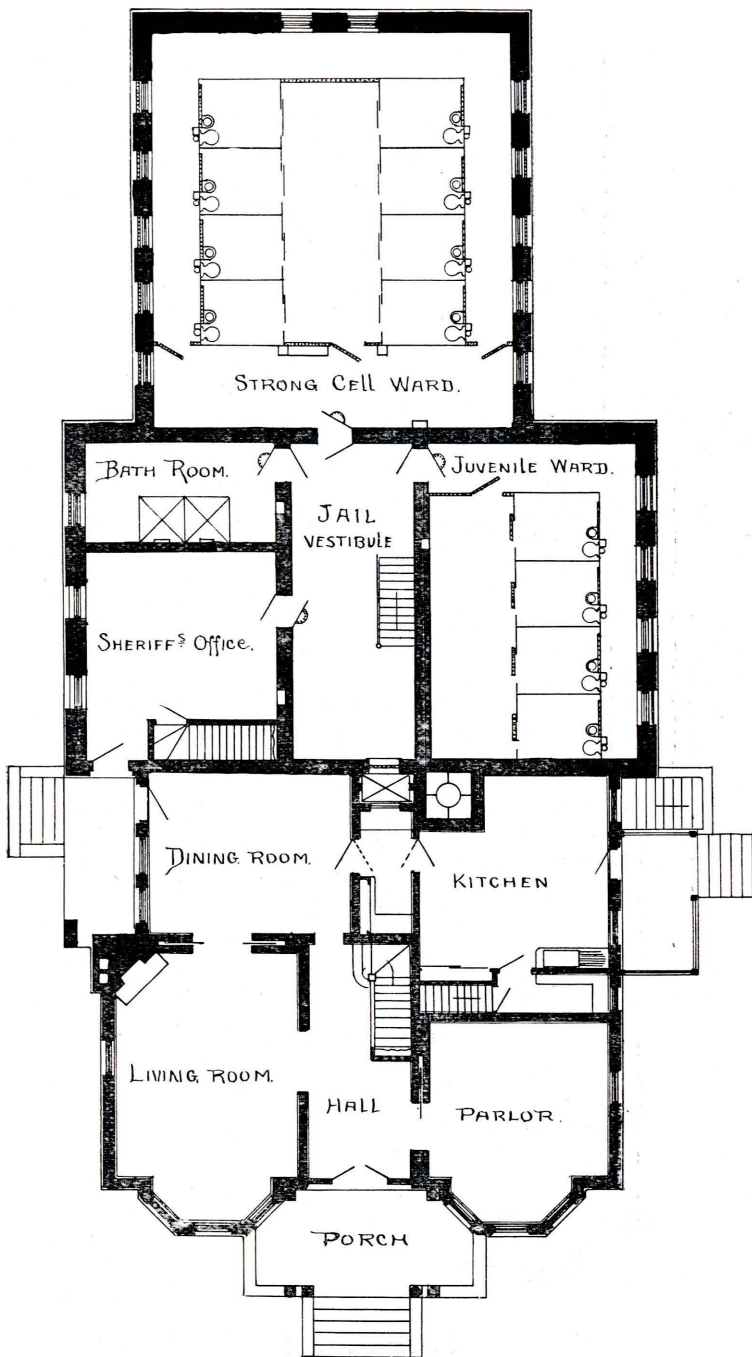


Built in 1837 of hewed logs one foot thick. There were two walls, one foot apart, the space between being filled with hewn foot lumber, inserted perpendicularly. The building was 14 feet square, two stories high, seven feet between floors. A window nine inches square on each side. Double iron doors, the outer one solid, the inner one of lattice work. The courthouse and jail cost \$700. The jail was burned and rebuilt in 1879 on the same plan, though somewhat larger. It is still used occasionally, but for temporary detention only.



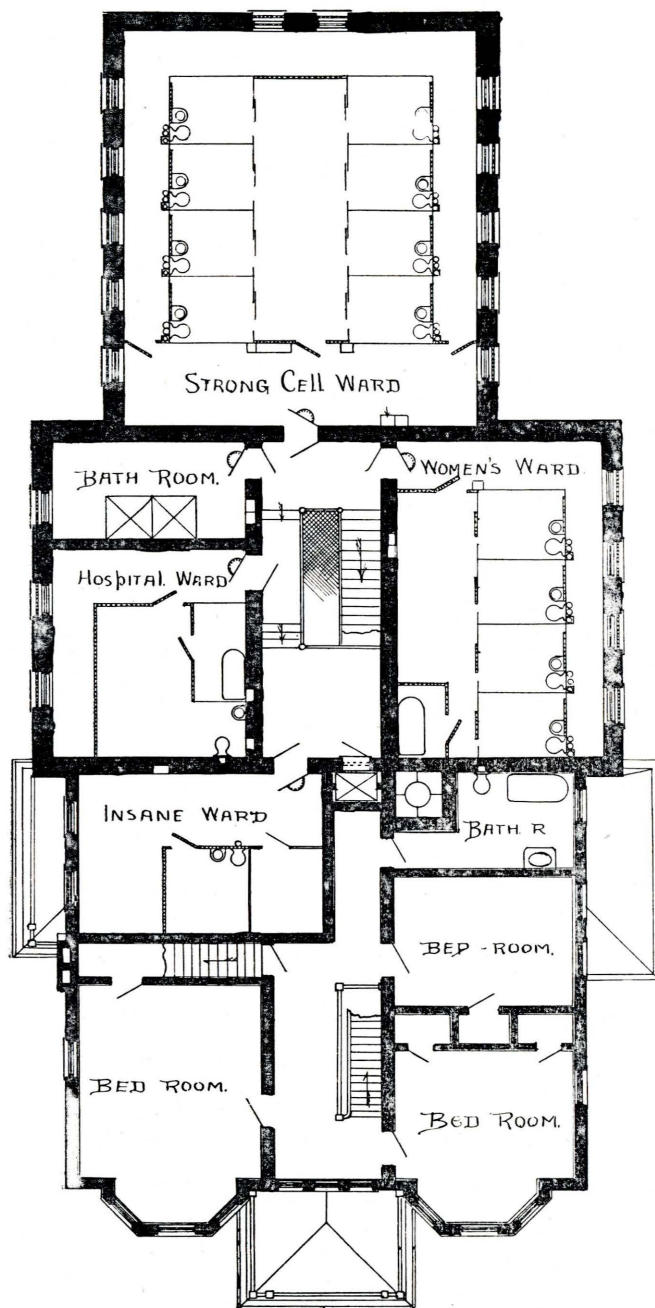


Interior Vanderburg County Jail, Evansville

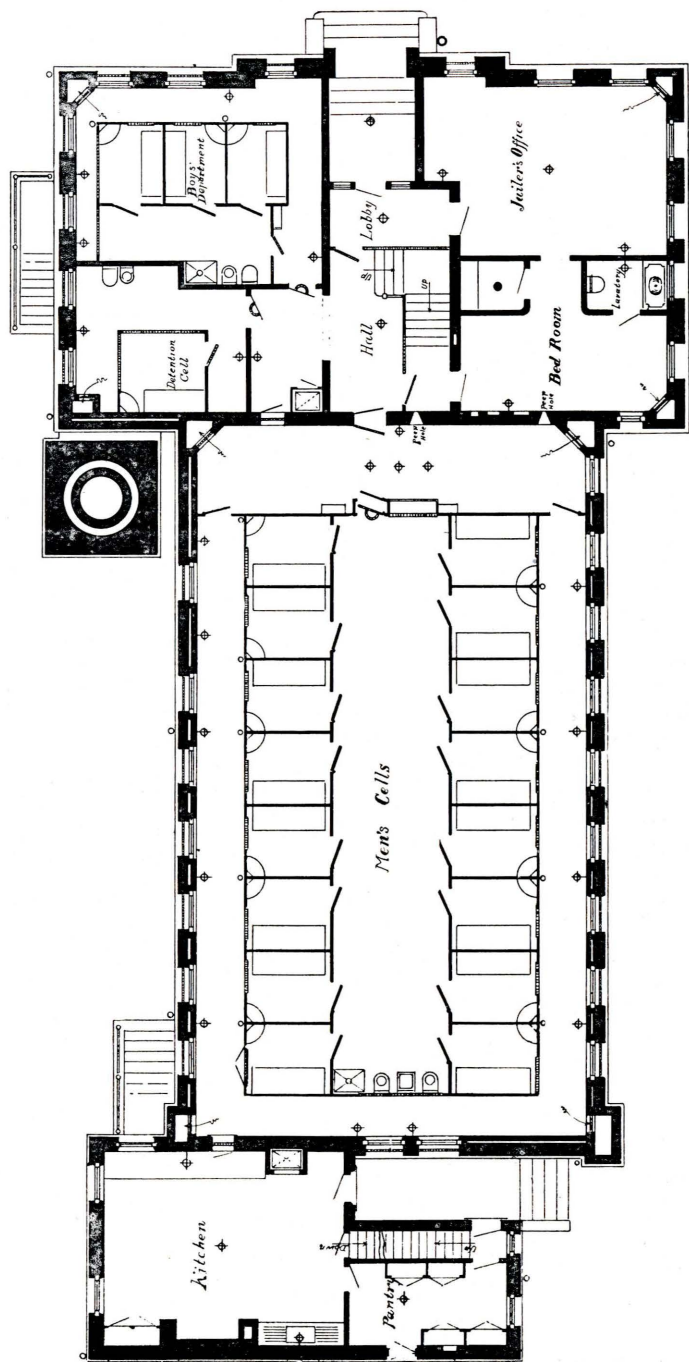


Jay County Jail, Portland



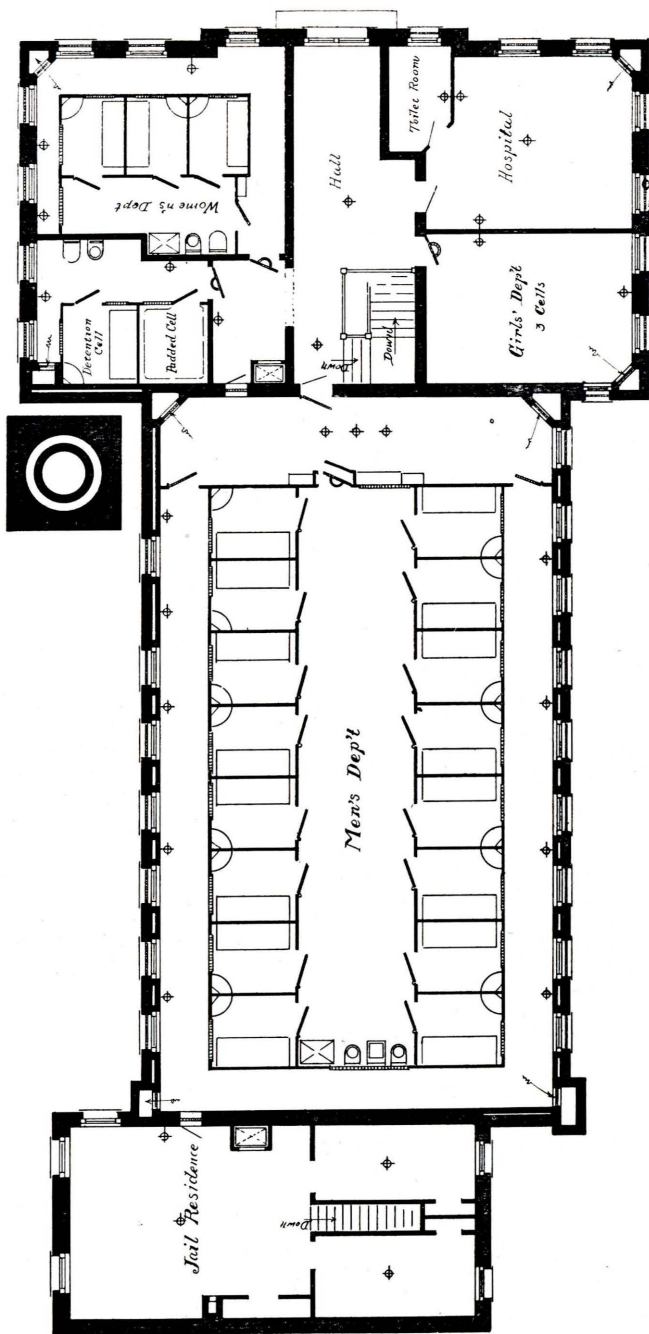


Jay County Jail, Portland



St. Joseph County Jail, South Bend. First Floor





St. Joseph County Jail, South Bend. Second Floor

## County Charities

The jail, the poor asylum, the county hospital (general and tuberculosis), and the orphans' home constitute what are generally known as the county charities and corrections. The three first mentioned are under the control of and are maintained by the board of county commissioners. The orphans' home in some counties is maintained by the county and in others is operated by a private association; in the latter event a per diem is received for the maintenance of children who are public wards. The Legislature of 1899 provided for the appointment by the circuit judge of six persons in each county to act as a board of county charities. This was made mandatory on the petition of fifteen reputable citizens.



*Courtesy The Indiana Farmer*

Scene at the Jackson County Poor Asylum. Twenty-seven hogs, averaging 400 pounds, were butchered.

To these boards was given the duty of visiting the poor asylum, jail, orphans' home, each lockup, and any other charitable or correctional institution receiving any public support, existing in the county. They were required also to report their findings to the board of county commissioners at least quarterly, and to the circuit judge annually, copies of their reports to be furnished the Board of State Charities. The members serve without pay, being allowed only actual traveling expenses. The work of such boards is of inestimable value.



Mention has been made elsewhere of the county jail and the orphans' home. Each county in the State has a poor asylum. It has been described as "the indiscriminate gathering place of the wrecks and failures of humanity." In times past there were to be found among its inmates the insane, the feeble-minded, the epileptic, the deaf, the blind, the crippled; the shiftless, the vicious; respectable, homeless poor, and bright young children. To a certain, though far less extent, these conditions prevail at the present time, but the awakening of public sentiment to a realization of society's duty not only to such unfortunates but to itself, resulted in a gradual sifting out of special classes. Blind, deaf, feeble-minded and epileptic children and the orphans of soldiers and sailors have been provided for in state institutions adapted to the needs of each class; the dependent children have been gradually transferred to private or county orphanages; five state hospitals care for as many insane as their capacity allows; a limited number of feeble-minded women have been received at the School for Feeble-Minded Youth at Fort Wayne, under the law of 1901; soldiers and sailors and their wives and widows are maintained at the State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette; there is a state institution for the epileptic, a state tuberculosis hospital and a general hospital; the poor asylum administration law of 1899, by requiring the able-bodied to work, is rapidly eliminating the lazy and idle. It will thus be seen that poor asylums are becoming more and more a refuge for the aged and the respectable, deserving poor. The following figures are significant as indicating the conditions in 1891 and 1915, respectively, so far as the age of inmates is concerned.

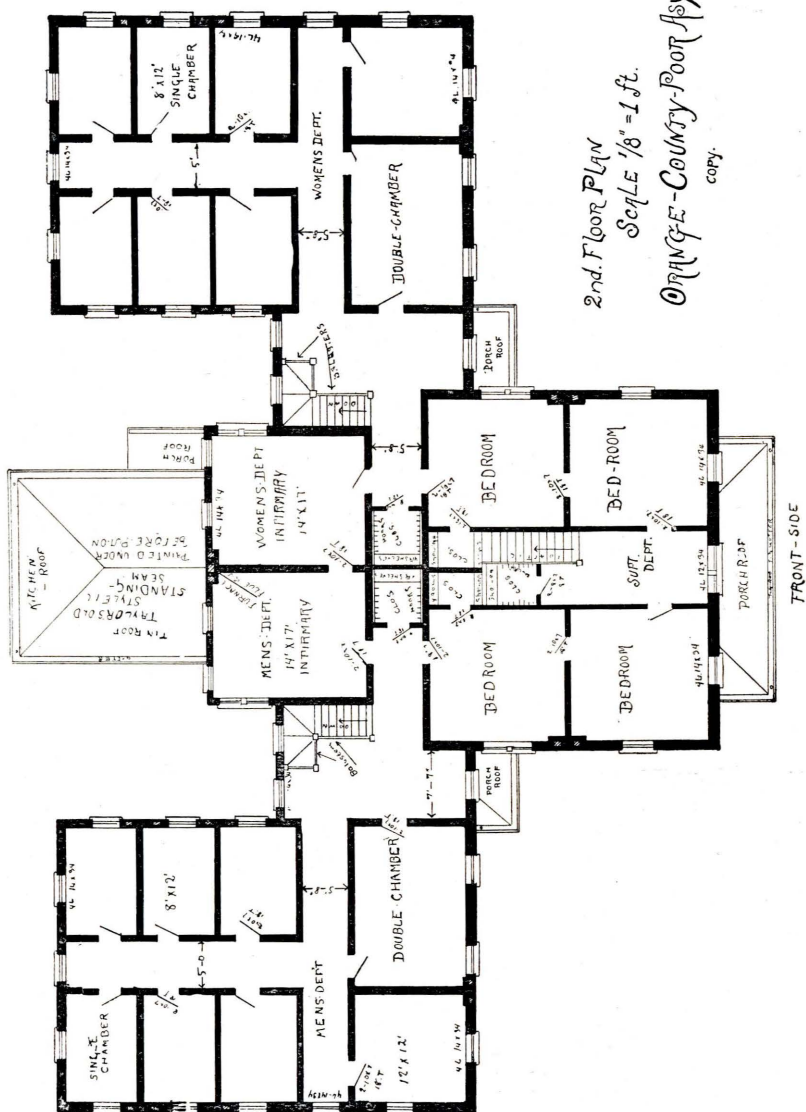
### Poor Asylum Inmates Classified by Age

Age	August 31, 1891		August 31, 1915.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 16 years	432	13.3	36	1.1
16 and under 60 years	1,714	52.7	1,489	43.6
60 years and over	1,107	34.	1,889	55.3
Total	3,253	100.	3,414	100.

In the matter of construction, the older asylums are inferior in plan and arrangement. Since the creation of the Board of State Charities, which is required by law to examine poor asylum plans before their adoption by county commissioners, effort has been made to establish a standard, and practically all the buildings for this purpose erected since 1890 have in a general way conformed to this. A gradual improvement is the result. All the newer buildings seek to have four departments the administration in front, the domestic in the rear, with quarters for men and women on either side. In some of the larger counties the asylums have a custodial department for noisy and untidy inmates. The plans of three asylums are given in this pamphlet.

Erected in 1904, at a cost of \$15,650. Capacity 38. Destroyed by fire in 1914. Rebuilt on a somewhat modified plan



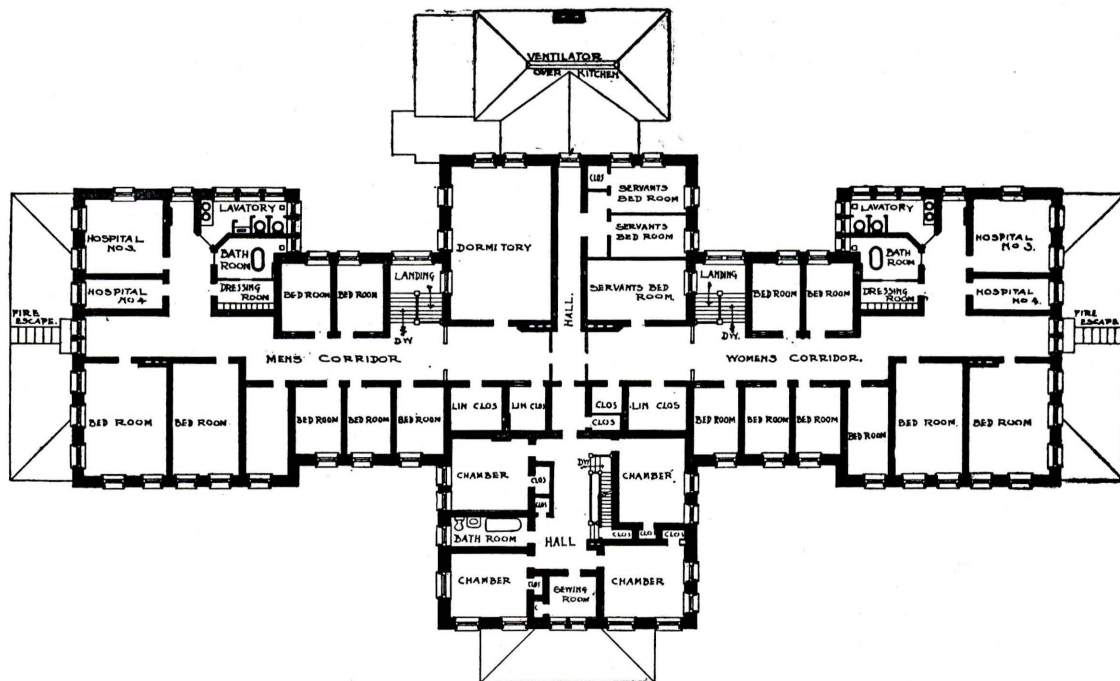


2nd Floor Plan  
 Scale 1/8" = 1 ft.  
 Orange-Country-Poor Asylum  
 copy.

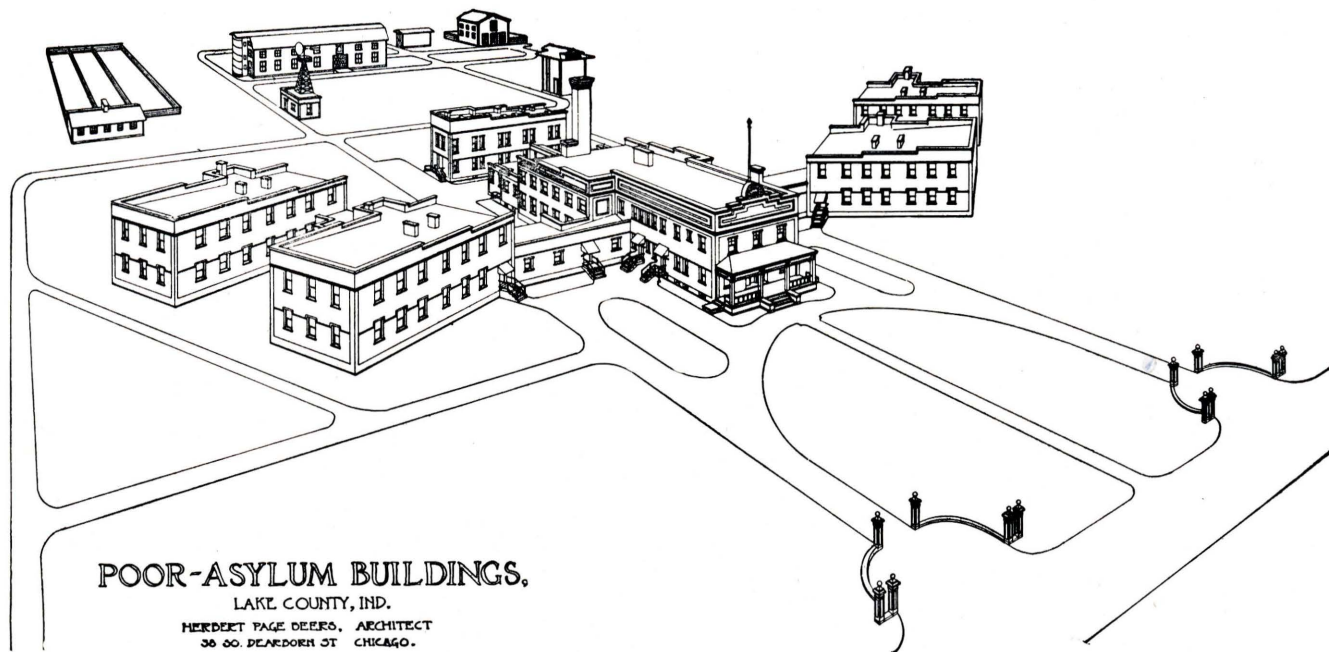
FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF THE  
ADAMS CO. POOR ASYLUM,  
DECATUR IND.  
CUNO KIBELE, ARCHITECT BLUFFTON IND.,

Erected in 1900, at a cost of \$35,000. Capacity 60.



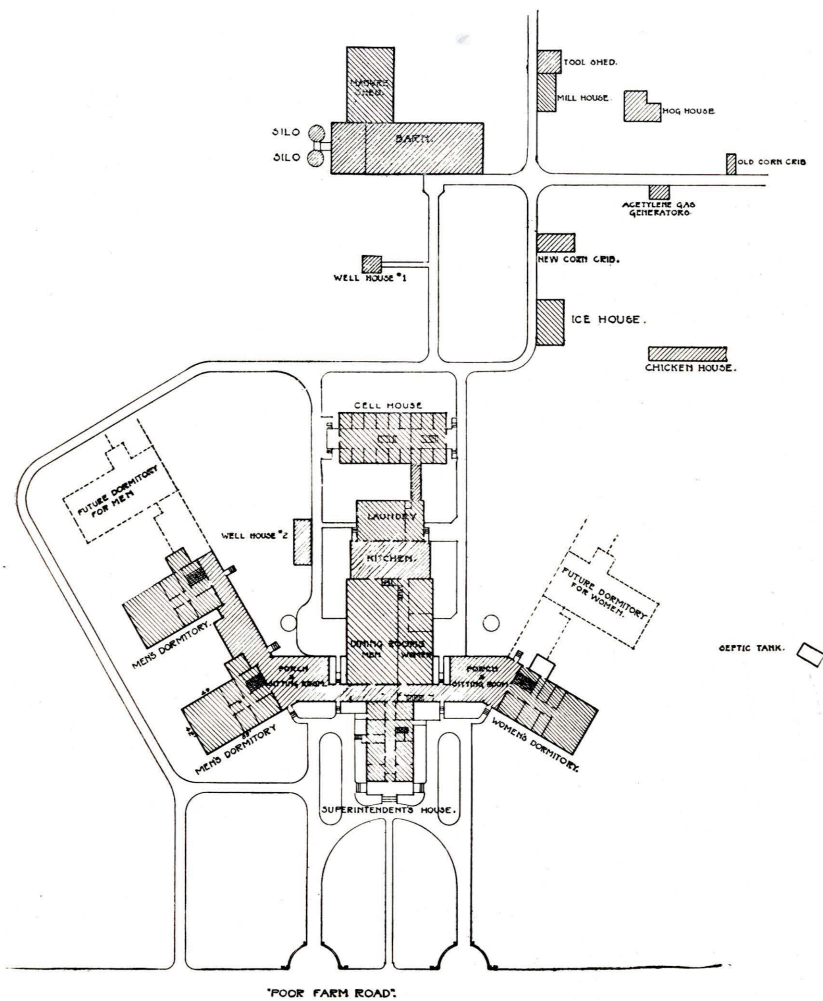


SECOND FLOOR PLAN OF THE  
ADAMS CO. POOR ASYLUM  
DECATUR IND.  
CUNO KIBELE ARCHITECT BLUFFTON IND.



Occupied June 1, 1913. Cost, \$180,000. Capacity for men, 2 dormitories, 100 each; hospital, 20; detention house, 24.  
For women, dormitory, 80; hospital, 12; detention house, 8. Total capacity, 344





**Plat Plan of Poor Asylum Buildings of Lake County, Indiana**

## Official Outdoor Relief

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The township trustees, who are ex-officio overseers of the poor, are empowered to grant aid to persons requiring temporary relief. Should such persons become permanent charges on the public, there is provision for their transfer to the county poor asylum. If for any reason it is not deemed best to take this step, the trustees, with the consent of the county commissioners, may extend more than temporary aid.

In the early history of the State, the duty of aiding the poor who were not in public institutions was left to the township trustee, without supervision of any kind. He gave aid as he saw fit. His bills were filed with the board of county commissioners, and as a rule were paid from the county treasury without question. Under this system there grew up an abuse of public funds serious in the extreme. More than half a million dollars was spent annually by the trustees. In 1895 poor relief amounted to \$630,168. 79. No record existed to indicate who was aided or why relief was given.

On recommendation of the Board of State Charities, a law was enacted in 1895 which required the overseers of the poor to file with the respective boards of county commissioners reports containing certain information regarding every person or family aided, a duplicate of the record to be forwarded to the Board of State Charities. Another law in 1897 required the overseers to levy a tax against all the property in their respective townships, to cover the expense of poor relief. This made each overseer responsible directly to his constituents for his expenditure of their money. Still another law followed in 1899, under which modern ideas of helping the poor were applied to the work. Experts have declared this measure to be the most advanced piece of legislation on the subject in any state in the Union. It was the first instance of the enactment of charity organization principles into law and their application to an entire state. Two years later the Legislature codified the poor laws (Chapter 147, Acts of 1901). A history of the legislation on this subject was published in the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction for March, 1906.

The poor relief laws, as now in force, provide a means of checking the accounts of the overseers of the poor. They also supply what is of greater importance,—an opportunity of studying the State's problem of pauperism, as well as a method of giving relief in such a way as least to encourage dependence.



The following table shows the number of townships which, each year since 1898, have required no levy for poor relief, the number in which the rate was less than five cents on each \$100, and the number in which it was five cents and more.

### The Poor Relief Levy

	No Levy	Under Five Cents	Five Cents and Over	Number of Townships
1898.....	64	515	435	1,014
1899.....	50	607	357	1,014
1900.....	146	644	226	1,016
1901.....	154	620	240	1,014
1902.....	181	611	223	1,015
1903.....	233	617	165	1,015
1904.....	224	649	144	1,017
1905.....	289	581	146	1,016
1906.....	317	593	106	1,016
1907.....	335	603	78	1,016
1908.....	348	580	88	1,016
1909.....	276	634	107	1,017
1910.....	361	582	74	1,017
1911.....	358	580	78	1,016
1912.....	323	602	91	1,016
1913.....	345	580	91	1,016
1914.....	350	563	103	1,016

1891						560,012
1892						581,338
1893						511,503
1894						586,232
1895						630,168
1896						355,255
1897						388,348
1898						375,206
1899						320,667
1900						209,956
1901						236,723
1902						266,876
1903						245,745
1904						281,105
1905						249,884
1906						233,612
1907						227,304
1908						292,496
1909						279,967

Reduction in the Amount of Out-door Poor Relief from 1891 to 1909



OFFICIAL OUTDOOR RELIEF, 1896-1907

	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1899-1900	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96
<i>Total number of</i>												
Persons receiving aid	37,724	38,612	45,331	46,009	40,012	48,849	52,801	46,369	64,468	75,119	82,235	71,414
Males receiving aid....	17,877	18,237	21,587	21,966	18,917	23,238	25,202	22,075	30,919	36,509	40,237	34,815
Females receiving aid	19,847	20,375	23,744	24,043	21,095	25,611	27,599	24,294	33,549	38,610	41,998	36,599
Times aid was given..	56,594	62,859	86,870	86,434	76,492	75,737	79,421	74,546	134,958	173,088	163,559	159,670
Children 16 years and under.....	17,842	18,185	19,978	19,844	17,848	21,702	23,830	21,822	30,789	35,768	38,692	33,983
Males 17 to 20 years, inclusive.....	505	485	585	591	554	697	847	662	946	1,202	1,621	
Males 21 to 60, inclusive	6,065	6,045	6,636	6,724	5,769	7,044	7,491	6,946	9,199	11,531	13,622	27,847
Female, 17 to 60, inclusive.....	8,530	8,425	9,324	9,251	8,442	10,026	10,892	9,696	1,354	15,111	16,530	15,092
Persons 61 and over....	4,531	4,757	5,072	4,846	4,370	4,698	4,895	4,578	5,834	6,270	6,165	6,697
Males 21 and over.....	8,419	8,885	9,311	9,303	9,590	12,515	10,068	9,265	12,930	14,852	16,834	
Families aided.....	7,984	8,060	9,820	9,942	8,564	10,622	11,383	10,149	13,957	16,015	16,811	13,401
White persons aided....	35,385	36,260	42,156	43,123	37,381	45,680	48,637	43,131	59,754	70,442	76,838	67,945
Colored persons aided..	2,339	2,352	3,175	2,886	2,631	3,059	3,164	3,238	4,714	4,677	5,397	3,469
<i>Nationality</i>												
American.....	29,591	29,706	31,905	32,055	28,695	33,148	35,366	32,156	48,837	50,681	56,306	52,774
Irish.....	688	845	867	787	730	780	867	1,053	1,400	1,631	1,855	2,329
German.....	1,736	1,818	2,060	1,888	2,056	2,089	2,524	2,507	3,852	4,029	3,788	4,569
<i>Principal Reasons for Giving Relief—</i>												
Lack of employment..	390	458	622	495	333	723	646	786	1,561	2,331	3,364	1,962
Sickness and burials..	8,066	8,350	9,802	10,036	8,580	9,695	9,675	8,727	10,140	9,675	10,276	8,880
Old Age.....	1,393	1,573	2,188	1,815	1,724	1,635	1,988	1,625	1,980	1,982	2,043	2,427
Widowhood and non-support.....	1,229	1,221	2,032	2,098	1,484	1,297	1,408	1,182	1,752	1,727	1,568	1,631
Insanity and idiocy....	87	180	287	292	311	219	219	236	328	323	342	334
Blind, deaf or crippled	789	846	1,167	966	1,051	1,247	1,312	1,156	1,480	1,405	1,480	1,613
Number given transportation.....	1,037	1,758	2,235	2,167	2,402	2,324	2,319	1,971	2,631	1,412	1,652	3,035
<i>Occupation of those Aided</i>												
Farmers.....	31	70	350	329	340	445	527	501	798	1,106	1,027	1,279
Housekeepers.....	926	1,077	1,258	1,118	1,048	857	895	924	1,275	1,223	992	1,972
Skilled trades.....	730	791	809	717	696	555	941	892	1,310	1,425	1,703	1,961
Clerks, agents, office employees.....	55	37	57	52	57	50	64	93	130	98	176	25
Professions.....	61	84	88	66	66	24	46	34	86	107	161	182
Laborers.....	7,989	8,025	7,991	8,004	6,885	8,185	8,604	7,268	9,388	9,447	11,427	9,173
<i>Cost of Relief—</i>												
Total value of aid given	\$227,304 71	\$233,612 70	\$249,884 68	\$281,105 89	\$245,745 82	\$266,876 96	\$236,723 98	\$209,956 22	\$320,667 53	\$375,206 92	\$388,343 67	\$355,255 29
Average value of aid to each person aided	6 03	6 05	5 51	6 11	6 14	5 46	4 48	4 53	4 97	4 99	4 72	4 97

# OFFICIAL OUTDOOR RELIEF, 1908-1914

150

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
<i>Total Number of--</i>							
Persons aided.....	78,569	50,403	51,081	42,993	43,227	54,518	56,200
Males.....	38,434	24,355	24,524	20,575	20,544	26,256	26,875
Females.....	40,135	26,048	26,557	22,418	22,683	28,262	29,325
Times aid was given.....	101,273	72,644	96,620	85,436	70,165	79,841	77,302
Children 16 years and under.....	39,314	24,465	24,521	20,296	20,528	26,121	26,539
Males, 17 to 20, inclusive.....	1,318	841	773	644	636	928	958
Males, 21 to 60, inclusive.....	14,024	8,623	8,610	7,188	7,166	9,392	9,955
Females, 17 to 60, inclusive.....	17,469	11,055	11,485	9,572	9,740	12,309	13,219
Persons 61 and over.....	6,099	5,124	5,360	4,822	4,857	5,543	5,298
Males 21 and over.....	18,677	11,428	11,502	10,021	9,733	12,318	12,796
Families.....	16,985	11,134	12,365	9,357	9,180	11,777	12,531
Cases, including families.....	25,033	17,940					
White persons.....	73,222	47,296	47,346	40,390	40,372	50,788	51,806
Colored persons.....	5,347	3,107	3,735	2,603	2,855	3,730	4,394
<i>Nationality--</i>							
American.....	72,140	46,026	45,065	37,348	37,607	42,022	43,045
Irish.....	456	459	553	543	573	926	938
German.....	1,672	1,268	1,409	1,429	1,427	2,169	2,164
<i>Principal Reasons for Giving Aid--</i>							
Lack of employment.....	4,264	973	1,394	698	792	1,602	2,263
Sickness and burials.....	12,611	9,878	9,657	9,107	8,436	9,562	9,482
Old age.....	1,943	1,639	1,667	1,728	1,793	1,768	1,191
Widowhood and non-support.....	2,538	1,822	1,550	1,345	1,764	1,362	1,630
Insanity and idiocy.....	214	171	154	91	122	126	138
Blind, deaf or crippled.....	957	752	1,000	2,226	799	955	844
Transportation.....	2,370	1,978	1,970	1,986	1,838	1,014	1,065
<i>Occupation of Those Aided--</i>							
Farmers.....	203	173	171	151	243	328	255
Housekeepers.....	1,181	1,152	1,109	897	1,294	1,590	1,342
Skilled trades.....	931	638	622	675	680	979	1,096
Clerks, agents, office employees.....	50	48	60	66	65	59	73
Professions.....	55	46	41	39	49	71	77
Laborers.....	16,641	11,550	11,753	10,050	8,809	11,614	12,105
<i>Cost of Relief--</i>							
Total value of aid given.....	\$393,138.16	\$302,377.55	\$305,692.71	\$271,078.64	\$266,181.16	\$279,967.31	\$292,496.19
Average per capita value of aid.....	5.00	5.99	5.98	6.31	6.16	5.13	5.20



**STATE'S COPY.**  
**Auditor will forward to Secretary Board of State Charities.**

## REPORT OF RELIEF

No. . . . . Quarter Ending . . . . . 191 . . . . .

## NAME OF PERSON HELPED

(If help is for family, give name of the head of the family.)

*Age* ..... *Sex* ..... *Color* ..... *Occupation* .....

*Lived how long in the County?* ..... *Nationality?*.....

*What makes relief necessary?* .....

*Is this help for a family?.....*

*If for a family, how many members shared it?.....*

*Age of each male?*

*Age of each female?*

Give here names, age, sex and nationality of any persons not members of this family who shared this relief.....

Came to this township from where? .....

*Relatives live where?* .....

In most instances relief will be confined to Fuel, Food, Clothing and Transportation.

[illegible]

*Signed*.....

*Trustee*..... *Township.*

..... County.

P O. Address .....

## The State Conference

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The State Conference of Charities and Correction is a gathering of people interested in benevolent, correctional and preventive work, public and private. It has no membership fees or dues, and its sessions are open to all. It met first in Indianapolis in 1890 on the call of the Board of State Charities. The second session occurred in 1893, also in Indianapolis. Meeting annually in different cities of the State since that year, the Conference has accomplished incalculable good in arousing public interest in modern methods of caring for dependents, defectives and delinquents, and better still, in ways and means of preventing pauperism and crime. There has been a remarkable growth in attendance, as well as in the esteem in which its work is held.

The proceedings are published annually by the Board of State Charities in the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction.

A recent development of the State Conference, what might perhaps be termed "extension work," is its Committee on Local Charities, first appointed in 1913, with Dr. Cecil C. North of DePauw University, as chairman. This committee has, in addition to the State Chairman, a chairman in each of the thirteen congressional districts, and a member in each county. Between sessions of the State Conference, this committee holds county conferences on social welfare, lasting from one to three days. These county meetings are stimulating interest in the work of the larger body and are proving helpful to local officials and social workers in the problems of their respective communities.





# THE CONFERENCE ROSTER

No.	Date.	Place.	President.	Secretary.
1	Oct. 14-17, 1890	Indianapolis	John R. Elder.	Alexander Johnson
2	Jan. 16-18, 1893	Indianapolis	John R. Elder.	W. C. Smallwood
3	Feb. 20-22, 1894	Terre Haute	Sidney B. Davis.	W. C. Smallwood
4	Oct. 22-24, 1895	Fort Wayne	E. A. K. Hackett	Alexander Johnson
5	Nov. 11-13, 1896	Richmond	Timothy Nicholson	John W. Tingle
6	Nov. 9-11, 1897	Evansville	T. J. Charlton	Miss Mary T. Wilson
7	Nov. 15-17, 1898	Indianapolis	Miss Mary T. Wilson	C. S. Grout
8	Oct. 3-5, 1899	Lafayette	John H. Holliday	Thos. F. Moran
9	Dec. 12-14, 1900	New Albany	Wm. C. Ball	Alvin T. Hert
10	Oct. 15-17, 1901	South Bend	Thomas E. Ellison	C. S. Grout
11	Nov. 17-19, 1902	Indianapolis	Geo. A. H. Shideler	C. S. Grout
12	Sept. 23-25, 1903	Fort Wayne	Alexander Johnson	Thomas F. Moran
13	Nov. 19-22, 1904	Terre Haute	Demarchus C. Brown	Eugene H. Iglehart
14	Oct. 28-31, 1905	Vincennes	Hugh H. Hanna	Rev. H. W. Kellogg, D. D.
15	Oct. 6-9, 1906	Muncie	W. H. Whittaker	J. Frank Mann
16	Oct. 19-23, 1907	Evansville	Rev. Francis H. Gavisk	Eugene H. Iglehart
17	Oct. 17-20, 1908	South Bend	Geo. F. Edenharter, M. D.	M. C. Fagg
18	Oct. 23-26, 1909	Columbus	Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger	Rev. W. S. Sigmund
19	Sept. 10-13, 1910	Marion	S. E. Smith, M. D.	Mrs. T. D. Barr
20	Oct. 28-31, 1911	Indianapolis	U. G. Weatherly	Mrs. W. B. Campbell
21	Oct. 12-15, 1912	Logansport	Mrs. Emma Lee Elam	Frank D. Loomis
22	Nov. 15-18, 1913	Gary	T. F. Fitzgibbon	Frank D. Loomis
23	Oct. 17-20, 1914	Madison	Thos. F. Moran	Frank D. Loomis
24	Oct. 30-Nov. 2, 1915	Richmond	Amos W. Butler	Frank D. Loomis
25	May 9-10, 1916	Indianapolis	Albert R. Charman	Frank D. Loomis



# INDEX

## Blind:

- Constitutional provision for education of, 1
- The Indiana School for the, 25, 92.
- Board of children's guardians, 4, 87.
- Board of county charities, 138.
- Board of State Charities:
  - Purpose, duty and law, 13.
  - State agency for dependent children, 14.
  - License department, 15.
  - Publications, 16.
  - Registration of public wards, 16.
  - Some results of its work, 19.
  - Extracts from Governors' messages, 20.
  - Prison Sunday pamphlet, 100.
- Capital Punishment, 101.
- Child labor, 89.
- Child welfare agencies, 90.
- Children, dependent and neglected;
  - Early laws and institutions, 4.
  - State home for, establishment authorized, 4.
  - Number on public support September 30, 1915, 11.
  - Laws concerning, 87.
  - Homes for supervised by county board, 138.
- Children, Delinquent:
  - Constitutional provision, 1.
  - Laws concerning, 88.
  - Indiana Boys' School and Indiana Girls' School, See State Institutions.
- Compulsory school attendance, 88, 90, 91.
- Constitution of 1816 and 1851, 1.
- Convict labor, 97.
- County charities, 138.
- Criminals, Early methods of punishment, 5.
  - See also Jails, Prisons and State Institutions.

## Deaf:

- Constitutional provision for education of, 1.
- State School for the, 24, 95.
- Epileptic, The:
  - Institutional care of, 77.
  - Statistics, 77.
  - Village for epileptics, 32, 77.
- Friends, Indiana Yearly Meeting, 4, 7.
- Hospital for Insane Criminals, 26.
- Hospitals, See Sick Poor.
- Inderterminate sentence and parole law, 98, 99.
- Insane:
  - Constitutional provision for treatment of, 1.
  - State hospitals for, 24, 29, 30, 32, 52.
  - Criminals, hospitals for, 26.
  - County detention home authorized, 52.
  - Growth of state care, 53.
  - In public institutions, 53.
  - Not in public institutions, 54.
  - County care of, 54.
  - Map showing hospital districts, 56.
  - Views of state hospitals, 57 - 76.
- Jails:
  - Early laws, 5.
  - Evils of system recognized, 6.
  - Reform laws, 7.
  - Inmates, September 30, 1915, 11.
  - Insane in, 53.
  - Maintenance and supervision, 96.
  - Condemnation by judge or governor, 96.
  - Rules, 97.
  - Floor Plans, 134 - 137.
  - Brown County, 132.
  - Vanderburg County, 133.
- Laws referring to Charities and Correction, 1891-1915, 43.

## INDEX, Cont.

### Legislature

Sessions of, 1.

Reports and recommendations to, 2.

Legislative visiting committee, 2.

Maternity hospitals license law, 15.

Misdemeanants, state control of,  
28, 39, 102.

### Outdoor relief:

Early laws, 2, 146.

State supervision of, 146.

Number aided in 1914, 11.

The tax levy, 147.

Chart showing reduction in amount,  
148.

Statistics, 1896 - 1914, 149.

Form of report, 151.

Penal code, constitutional provision  
for, 1.

Police stations, 96.

### Poor asylums:

Constitutional provision for, 1.

First institution and early laws, 3.

Children in, 4, 139.

Inmates by counties, September  
30, 1915, 11.

Insane in, 53.

Epileptics in, 77.

Feeble-minded in, 81.

Supervision by board of county  
charities, 138.

Inmates classified by age, 139.

Floor plans, 140.

Prison Sunday, 100.

Prisons and prisoners, 96.

Probation, adult, 99.

### Sick poor, The:

Medical aid in homes. 3.

Hospitals, 3, 23, 35, 39.

State Conference of Charities, 152,  
153.

### State institutions:

Early development, 3.

Inmates by counties, September  
30, 1915, 11.

Maintenance, administration and  
supervision, 22.

Post-office, date authorized, date  
opened, capacity and real  
estate, 41.

Statistics of administration, inmates,  
maintenance and per capita  
cost, 42.

Central Hospital for Insane, 24, 57 -  
63, 77.

Northern Hospital for Insane, 29,  
64 - 67, 77.

Eastern Hospital for Insane, 29, 68 -  
72, 77.

Southern Hospital for Insane 30, 73,  
74, 77.

Southeastern Hospital for Insane,  
32, 75, 76, 77.

Soldiers' Home 30, 33, 34.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans'  
Home, 27, 93, 94.

School for Feeble-Minded Youth, 28,  
77, 81, 85.

Village for Epileptics, 32, 77.

Tuberculosis Hospital, 32, 35.

Robert W. Long Hospital, 36, 37,  
38, 39.

State School, for Deaf, 24, 95.

School for Blind, 25, 92.

State Prison, 5, 25, 97, 98, 101, 102,  
104 - 110.

Indiana Reformatory, 5, 23, 97, 98,  
102, 112 - 120.

Woman's Prison. 28, 97, 98, 102, 111.

State Farm, 29, 102, 129 - 131.

Indiana Boys' School, 26, 98, 102,  
121 - 123.

Indiana Girls' School, 31, 98, 102,  
124 - 128.

State penal and correctional institu-  
tion population, 103.

Suspended Sentence and Probation,  
99.

Tuberculosis hospitals, 3, 32, 35.









